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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON—BEECHER.

MR. BEECHER'S OPENING.

The Whole Family in Attendance

Autobiographical Sketches by the Witness.

FOUNDATION LAID FOR A LONG TALK.

Incidents of the Court Room—Appearance of the Parties, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A few minutes after the clock indicated eleven, almost every member of the Beecher family was in the court room. Colonel Henry and Wm. Beecher, the Plymouth pastor's two sons, and Herbert Beecher, his nephew, came first. The Beecher boys gave up their old seats and took chairs just behind that usually occupied by the plaintiff. Oliver Raymond sat at one side of them, and Stephen Pearl Andrews on the other. Mrs. Col. Beecher next came in alone, and took seat in the front row. At five minutes past eleven o'clock the main door of the court room opened and Mr. Beecher entered, looking the picture of ruby health, and accompanied by Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Scovil (Mr. Beecher's daughter) and her husband, the Rev. Mr. Scovil, a Congregational preacher, of Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Beecher, the twelve children Catharine Beecher and three unknown sisters, Mrs. Sheurman and Francis D. Moulton, Mr. Moulton turned to the left as he entered the court room, went round the jury box and took a seat near Mr. Morris, directly in front of the witness stand. Just at the instant that this remarkable procession entered by the main door the tall figure of Theodore Tilton, as seen in the side doorway leading to the judge's private room. Mr. Beecher was hastily introduced to him, and the two gentlemen fell back and allowed the other party to pass. While Mr. Wallace Carvell was making room for the new arrivals, Mr. Beach smiled, and Mr. Tilton peered behind him looking warm and pale. Mr. Beach then made an attempt to pass and so did so his eyes met Beecher's. They shook hands pleasantly. Mr. Tilton looked steadily at Beecher, but the latter did not return the gaze. There was a slight attempt at applause when Beecher entered, but it quickly died away. As he passed through the spectators rose from their seats and the group which had just arrived was minutely scanned.

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Mr. Beecher testified: I was born in Litchfield, Conn etient, in 1817; my father was Rev. Lyman Beecher; he died at the age of eighty-seven; my mother died when I was three years old; I was thirteen years old when we went away; the family then went to Boston; for eight years my father was a clergyman of the orthodox church Litchfield; then my self and several of my grandfamily; all my brothers were clergymen; I went to Amherst College in 1830, and went through, graduating in 1834. I pursued my theological studies at Lane Seminary; I was ordained to preach in 1834, and got a church in Cincinnati, a small town near Cincinnati; it is next settled in Indianapolis, where I was for eight years; since then I have been in Brooklyn; have been pastor of Plymouth church from its foundation; the church then did not number twenty-five members. I have been twice absent abroad—once I visited England for two or three months on account of a sickness from sickness; my second visit to Europe was, I think, in June, 1863, returning in December; I had been worn out preaching before the war and during the war, and my friends advised me to go; I did so, and refused, but I afterwards went to England and thence the Continent, returning to England in September. While there I gave discourses on public affairs in America, in Manchester, Liverpool and other places. The monuments of Plymouth church now is about 2,500 or 3,000; it has been two thousand or three hundred in ten years; I preached regular and evening services, Friday evening meetings and social receptions; I am pastor of the church. I have been connected with agitations ever since I was in the pulpit; I was on the New York Observer staff first, and, after 1870, took charge of the *Christian Union*; I became editor of the *Independent* in the fall of 1853, when I became a contributor to that journal. I see my connection with that paper ceased; in 1870 I became editor of the *Christian Union*, and to have a circulation of 30,000 copies; this journal was established on the principle of uniting all Congregational churches on one platform. I have also been a lecturer; I began in 1850 or 1848, and from that time until this trial began I have been lecturing. My vacations were from the first of August to the middle of September; on account of an affliction (I have the hay fever) the vacation has sometimes been extended by a second vote to the end of October; these vacations have extended about fourteen years. I was in the habit of making many political speeches. I have also been a voluminous author, about thirty-six books being in my name. I signed a contract for a life of Christ in December, 1867; the first number was issued in September, 1871. My work of "Norwood" appeared in the *Ledger* in 1867. I was married in 1837, and had been engaged seven years; I was twenty-three when I was married; I was engaged when I was sixteen or seventeen years old. I have four children by that marriage with 186, and five existing for me. I have eight grand children. My wife, of late years, has had occasion to visit the South since 1870 or 1871. I have been in Indianapolis, my wife was obliged by sickness to visit her home. From a very early period I remitted to my wife all my money; I never drew my own salary, but checks were made out in her name; she was sound and efficient, I think, far beyond any other person. In my earlier years, I attended a great deal of visiting, but I now do little visiting—only attending weddings and funerals. I was considerably given to forming intimacies with my parishioners, but I was always jealous of my rights in having intimacies with my parishioners, and I was always jealous of my rights in having intimacies with my parishioners, and I have averaged about six addresses in a week—often times two in a day.

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I formed the acquaintance of Tilton when he was in the employ of the New York *Observer*, where he was a short hand reporter; a publisher in New York procured him to report my sermons for publication in book form; I cannot tell the date, but it was youthful then—very youthful; I saw him a year or two before 1859, then he had left the *Observer* and gone on the *Independent*, where I saw him often. Our personal relations, on both sides, were very cordial; he was witty and amusing in conversation, but I did not come into what is called close personal relations with him; but afterwards we were together almost every day. There was a proposition to send me to Europe, and at the time I had a contract with Bowen, in which he and I arranged that Tilton was to continue the editorship for one year; after that, if he conducted the paper suitably, he was to edit it under his own name. This was in 1863-4.

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Mr. Evarts—In 1865, Mr. Beecher, or 1866, when the Cleveland letter and the comments of the *Independent*, which have been given in evidence, were made public, did that affect in any way the relations between yourself and Tilton?

A. Undoubtedly it produced some effect, sir, but it did not produce any such effect as solubility to affect us.

Q. Now do you remember, about that time, in the year 1865, an interview with Tilton which had something to do with an interview he had with Mr. Moulton?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Now what occured between you and Tilton on that occasion.

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Q. Was this about the time that he wrote you a letter? Look at that letter [Showing witness a paper] and say if you received it from Tilton at or about the time I state.

A. Shall I state the circumstances under which it was written?

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A. We had some conversation, after that, about whether he was friendly or not friendly, and about our terms of intercourse; it was a very painful one to me and unsatisfactory, and it was said between us, "That there may be no misconception on either side, suppose you write and express your feelings to me, and I will express mine to you;" and with that kind of a lover's quarrel he wrote me this letter.

The letter was read. It bears date, "Brooklyn, midnight, 9th November, 1865," and is the one in which Tilton says he regrets that he had been compelled to appear as Beecher's antagonist before the public twice in the last five years, and that "if, either long ago or lately, any word of mine, whether spoken or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to blot it from your memory and to write your forgiveness in its place. Moreover, if I should die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught them to reverence you and to regard you as the man of men."

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A. Well, sir, we were in quite frequent association up to perhaps the year of 1870. I met him in New York, and I met him at his own house, and I met him at divers meetings on public occasions.

Q. Do you remember in the year after you took charge of the *Christian Union*, in the beginning of 1870, and on through that year, did the fact of your being then the editor of a religious paper in the same city, make any difference either in friendship or the occasions of your meeting with Tilton, who was editing the *Independent*?

A. I think that calls for the judgment of the witness. We want the facts with regard to their intimacy or intercourse, without asking this witness to determine what was the cause, without stating the facts.

The witness—Well, I will state the facts.

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Mr. Evarts—Do you remember, in the winter of 1870, any circumstances that brought you in to connection with him in regard to different woman suffragist associations, or was that in 1869?

A. That was the year 1869, sir.

Q. Go on, then. Well, how was that matter of these woman suffragist societies?

A. We co-operated on the subject till 1869, he having meetings at his house of what was called the "Equal Rights Association." There were several forms of the movement under different names, and in 1869 what is called the Boston wing of female suffragists held a convention in Cleveland and formed a national association, of which I was elected President, and knowing that there claimed to be another national association in New York called the New York wing, and I thus found myself between two female national societies. He was president of the one and I was president of the other. After I had consented to let my name go before the convention, I recollect having discussions with Tilton and that he was very urgent that I should not do it, and also urged persuaded me to send a telegram withdrawing my name. After the formation of that society, and before the next May, a more thorough organization into a national society by the absorption of the Equal Rights Society into a national one was formed by the New York one, and Tilton was elected president of that, and in the May anniversaries of 1871 he appeared respectively at the head of their societies, two contiguous halls in New York and exchanged letters of courtesy in the ovature proceeding from him to us, and the judge's private room. Mr. Beecher was hustled in, and the two gentlemen fell back and allowed the other party to pass. While Mr. Wallace Carvell was making room for the new arrivals, Mr. Beach smiled, and Mr. Tilton peered behind him looking warm and pale. Mr. each then made an attempt to pass, and so did so his eyes met Beecher's. They shook ands pleasantly. Mr. Tilton looked steadily at Beecher, but the latter did not return the gaze. There was a slight attempt at applause when Beecher entered, but it quickly died away. As he passed through the spectators rose from their seats and the group which had just arrived was minutely scanned.

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A. We co-operated on the subject till 1869, he having meetings at his house of what was called the "Equal Rights Association." There were several forms of the movement under different names, and in 1869 what is called the Boston wing of female suffragists held a convention in Cleveland and formed a national association, of which I was elected President, and knowing that there claimed to be another national association in New York called the New York wing, and I thus found myself between two female national societies. He was president of the one and I was president of the other. After I had consented to let my name go before the convention, I recollect having discussions with Tilton and that he was very urgent that I should not do it, and also urged persuaded me to send a telegram withdrawing my name. After the formation of that society, and before the next May, a more thorough organization into a national society by the absorption of the Equal Rights Society into a national one was formed by the New York one, and Tilton was elected president of that, and in the May anniversaries of 1871 he appeared respectively at the head of their societies, two contiguous halls in New York and exchanged letters of courtesy in the ovature proceeding from him to us, and the judge's private room. Mr. Beecher was hustled in, and the two gentlemen fell back and allowed the other party to pass. While Mr. Wallace Carvell was making room for the new arrivals, Mr. Beach smiled, and Mr. Tilton peered behind him looking warm and pale. Mr. each then made an attempt to pass, and so did so his eyes met Beecher's. They shook ands pleasantly. Mr. Tilton looked steadily at Beecher, but the latter did not return the gaze. There was a slight attempt at applause when Beecher entered, but it quickly died away. As he passed through the spectators rose from their seats and the group which had just arrived was minutely scanned.

At ten minutes to twelve Mr. Belpath left the witness stand, and Mr. Evarts, turning to Beecher defendant, said: "Mr. Beecher will now be sworn." There was a buzz in the court room, and Beecher, accompanied by an officer, walked round to the witness stand before the jury box. Every eye was turned on him, but he looked as unmoved and unconcerned as he does on Sunday when, ascending the platform of his own church, he tosses his silk hat away and rolls up his sleeves preparatory to preaching. Frank Moulton bent forward in his seat as the great speaker was sworn, and the platform of the witness stand, towering over the spectators in the body of the court room, Moulton looked steadily at Beecher while the latter took his seat, and never relaxed an earnest gaze while he gave his testimony. Beecher did not once look towards where Moulton or the plaintiff sat; he appeared to look over their heads at the crowd or at the jury. When the clerk struck twelve and Mr. Evarts stopped for a moment in his examination, the witness threw off his overcoat, and, taking out his watch, calmly compared it with the clock in the court room. The preliminary testimony was listened to with breathless interest.

Mr. Beecher testified: I was born in Litchfield, Conn etient, in 1817; my father was Rev. Lyman Beecher; he died at the age of eighty-seven; my mother died when I was three years old; I was thirteen years old when we went away; the family then went to Boston; for eight years my father was a clergyman of the orthodox church Litchfield; then my self and several of my grandfamily; all my brothers were clergymen; went to Amherst College in 1830, and went through, graduating in 1834. I pursued my theological studies at Lane Seminary; I was ordained to preach in 1834, and got a church in Cincinnati, a small town near Cincinnati; it is next settled in Indianapolis, where I was for eight years; since then I have been in Brooklyn; have been pastor of Plymouth church from its foundation; the church then did not number twenty-five members. I have been twice absent abroad—once I visited England for two or three months on account of a sickness from sickness; my second visit to Europe was, I think, in June, 1863, returning in December; I had been worn out preaching before the war and during the war, and my friends advised me to go; I did so, and refused, but I afterwards went to England and thence the Continent, returning to England in September. While there I gave discourses on public affairs in America, in Manchester, Liverpool and other places. The monuments of Plymouth church now is about 2,500 or 3,000; it has been two thousand or three hundred in ten years; I preached regular and evening services, Friday evening meetings and social receptions; I am pastor of the church. I have been connected with agitations ever since I was in the pulpit; I was on the New York *Observer* staff first, and, after 1870, took charge of the *Christian Union*; I became editor of the *Independent* in the fall of 1853, when I became a contributor to that journal. I see my connection with that paper ceased; in 1870 I became editor of the *Christian Union*, and to have a circulation of 30,000 copies; this journal was established on the principle of uniting all Congregational churches on one platform. I have also been a lecturer; I began in 1850 or 1848, and from that time until this trial began I have been lecturing. My vacations were from the first of August to the middle of September; on account of an affliction (I have the hay fever) the vacation has sometimes been extended by a second vote to the end of October; these vacations have extended about fourteen years. I was in the habit of making many political speeches. I have also been a voluminous author, about thirty-six books being in my name. I signed a contract for a life of Christ in December, 1867; the first number was issued in September, 1871. My work of "Norwood" appeared in the *Ledger* in 1867. I was married in 1837, and had been engaged seven years; I was twenty-three when I was married; I was engaged when I was sixteen or seventeen years old. I have four children by that marriage with 186, and five existing for me. I have eight grand children. My wife, of late years, has had occasion to visit the South since 1870 or 1871. I have been in Indianapolis, my wife was obliged by sickness to visit her home. From a very early period I remitted to my wife all my money; I never drew my own salary, but checks were made out in her name; she was sound and efficient, I think, far beyond any other person. In my earlier years, I attended a great deal of visiting, but I now do little visiting—only attending weddings and funerals. I was considerably given to forming intimacies with my parishioners, but I was always jealous of my rights in having intimacies with my parishioners, and I have averaged about six addresses in a week—often times two in a day.

In 1847 I first became acquainted with Henry Bowen; he used to be the leading man of the church, and was very much devoted to the *Independent*; in earlier years he had some interest in the *Independent*, but in later years he became sole proprietor. For many years we worked together, hand in hand; I saw him almost every day, and may be said to be intimately acquainted with him and his family. My business relations with Bowen ceased in 1868, and I gave notice to Bowen, because they were down on me because of the Cleveland letter which I wrote. My conduct was severely criticised in that paper, and they were all down on me, except the Democratic party; so I dissolved the contract. Bowen, all this time, was a pew-holder in my church, but he was not an active member.

I formed the acquaintance of Tilton when he was in the employ of the New York *Observer*, where he was a short hand reporter; a publisher in New York procured him to report my sermons for publication in book form; I cannot tell the date, but it was youthful then—very youthful; I saw him a year or two before 1859, then he had left the *Observer* and gone on the *Independent*, where I saw him often. Our personal relations, on both sides, were very cordial; he was witty and amusing in conversation, but I did not come into what is called close personal relations with him; but afterwards we were together almost every day. There was a proposition to send me to Europe, and at the time I had a contract with Bowen, in which he and I arranged that Tilton was to continue the editorship for one year; after that, if he conducted the paper suitably, he was to edit it under his own name. This was in 1863-4.

In 1860 there was a question of whether we in the church should contribute funds to the Board of Foreign Missions; the debate on this question was of a very animated character; the Board of Missions was pro-slavery. I spoke, and so also did Tilton; he said that the society was in harmony with slavery. About this time I heard of Tilton's growing rivalry of me; Tilton was then a frequent visitor at my house, but there came a time when he ceased these visits. Tilton was always doing me little kindnesses, and he had done me a great kindness in regard to my son Henry.

Mr. Evarts—In 1865, Mr. Beecher, or 1866, when the Cleveland letter and the comments of the *Independent*, which have been given in evidence, were made public, did that affect in any way the relations between yourself and Tilton?

A. Undoubtedly it produced some effect, sir, but it did not produce any such effect as solubility to affect us.

Q. Now do you remember, about that time, in the year 1865, an interview with Tilton which had something to do with an interview he had with Mr. Moulton?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Now what occured between you and Tilton on that occasion.

A. I went over to the *Independent* office with some excitement, and told Tilton that Judson was at my house that morning, and had reported that Tilton (as I recollect now), at a restaurant, while dining, had made some statements respecting me which bore an imputation of immorality; as I now recollect, it was a statement of some loose misconduct with women, but I cannot be perfectly certain about it; and I came right to him with the matter, with some strong exclamation. He said that it was not true, that there was some mistake, that he would go right out and see Mr. Judson and see what the matter meant. He went, and after a time returned, as I remember. Within a short time I saw him again; he said it was a mistake; that Judson had explained all the matter, and that it was a mistake, and that he had never made use of any such language or disrespect to me.

Q. Did that end the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this about the time that he wrote you a letter? Look at that letter [Showing witness a paper] and say if you received it from Tilton at or about the time I state.

A. Shall I state the circumstances under which it was written?

Q. So far as ther proceed from Tilton.

A. We had some conversation, after that, about whether he was friendly or not friendly, and about our terms of intercourse; it was a very painful one to me and unsatisfactory, and it was said between us, "That there may be no misconception on either side, suppose you write and express your feelings to me, and I will express mine to you;" and with that kind of a lover's quarrel he wrote me this letter.

The letter was read. It bears date, "Brooklyn, midnight, 9th November, 1865," and is the one in which Tilton says he regrets that he had been compelled to appear as Beecher's antagonist before the public twice in the last five years, and that "if, either long ago or lately, any word of mine, whether spoken or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to blot it from your memory and to write your forgiveness in its place. Moreover, if I should die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who

office. He had no habits of making calls in the evening. Half of the time he did not see Tilton when he called at the house. Early in 1870 he took Mrs. Tilton out to ride; he had bought a pair of fine grays and, if not being time to take them up to his farm, he called at Tilton's house one fine morning with a buggy, and drove Mrs. Tilton out to the park. At other time he called when Mrs. Tilton declined to go; Tilton urged her, saying: "Why, go get your things," and she did so. In August of 1870, while at Peeks-kill, he received a little note from Mrs. Tilton at her request for me to see her; she was sick; he came to town mainly to see her; he found her lying on the receiving room of the house, pale and despondent; she made a statement that she was very much depressed in spirit; she seemed to be like one who wanted to talk and could not; she conferred with him, and he prayed with her and cheered her the best way he could. The next day he called again, but she did not see him, sending down a note that "in the future all would be right." During that summer, and prior to December, 1870, he did not have any further meetings with Mrs. Tilton. The hay fever usually left him in October; no person was said to me from it until the first frost; after November set in he always felt he was himself again.

At or about the middle of December, 1870, he saw Mrs. Tilton in consequence of a request from her mother. The messenger was Bessie Turner, Mrs. Tilton's niece, who lived with them, and what Bessie Turner said was the first intimation Beecher had of the separation of Mrs. Tilton from her husband. He went to Mrs. Morse's and found that lady and Mrs. Tilton together.

Q. Now, what was the interview between Mrs. Tilton and yourself on that occasion?

A. Mrs. Beach objected, and a long argument ensued as to whether the conversation between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton should be admitted as evidence. Mr. Beach finally withdrew the objection, and the examination proceeded as follows:

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, you were down at the house and saw Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton, and you were alone with them; I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now be so good as to state what occurred there.

A. The conversation was very little with Mrs. Tilton; it was almost entirely on the part of Mrs. Morse, in Mrs. Tilton's presence. It consisted in a general representation to me of the great unhappiness of Elizabeth's family, of his treatment of his wife, which she had borne, as her mother thought, with angelic patience, which she was no longer tolerable, and at last she had been driven to the resolution of leaving him, and they wished counsel of me as a regard to the propriety of such an act as that. I made comparatively few remarks; the interview was not long. I said: "This is a case in which I feel that a man can't give the best counsel; it is a case, it seems to me, where a lawyer is needed, and if you will allow me, I shall be glad to bring a lawyer to counsel her best; for I think much of her judgment in such matters things." They both seemed quite excited and warm. Mrs. Morse said: "Will she come?" I will bless her, if she will come, as long as I live." Look at that, please [handing you a paper], so as to recall the matter of the letter.

A. I recall the letter, sir.

Q. Now that refers—that starts with referring to a conversation, does it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Evarts—I will take, however, another branch of the matter before I bring that in that connection. I will go on with personal matters.

Do you remember an occurrence of sitting for a portrait by the artist Page?

A. I do.

Q. When was that?

A. I will have to look at my memorandum; I have got it here.

Q. Do you suppose there is no objection?

A. In the fall and early in the winter of 1869.

Q. How did that come about between you and Tilton?

A. I have no distinct remembrance, except that he was desirous of having me go to Page and sit for a portrait.

Q. Was Page a friend of his?

A. Yes, I suppose so, sir; he spoke and talked a good deal of him.

Q. Was he of your's, before that time?

A. Well, he married a woman in Hartford in whom all our family were interested, and I think I had seen him a few times.

Q. Give me the number of times that you sat for that portrait.

A. I cannot give the number; it was a very great number; I would not be willing to say it was over fifty, but I should hardly be willing to say it was less.

Q. And was Tilton there at any time?

A. Not unfrequently several times he came there.

Q. And after that was finished, did you see it in Tilton's house?

A. I can't tell you, sir; my impressions are that I did.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, what was the relation between Mrs. Tilton and yourself and Plymouth church from your early acquaintance with him; when did he become a member of the church, and how was he so favored or the religious duties of the church and of his connections in the early days?

A. In the early days I cannot say when he joined; it was early; my impression is that he joined the church before he was married, in 1850. No, it was his wife joined the church in 1851.

Q. Previous to his marriage?

A. I have very little recollection of his connection with the church previous; I may know he was, at a very early day, called to me superintendent or second superintendent of the Sunday school; and I remember he used to be in our Friday night prayer meetings, which were also conversation meetings or conferences, and he used to take part in them. I looked upon him as one of the men who were destined to be very useful, especially as Sabbath school work, that I knew of in many years.

Q. Up to about what time did this cordial or devout relation to the church continue?

A. I think, sir, that about the time Tilton began to be a public speaker he found himself so much absent and so much called upon, that he gradually fell off from attending church. I should say it was somewhere about 1869 when he absented himself, but that in a number of his engagements, and in the nature of them it was not in his way to be at church as constantly as persons who lived here all the time.

Q. When did you first know of any modification or changes of religious opinion on matters of faith or of church organization and action?

A. Well, I think it was after he and I were on the *Independent* together.

Q. How often were these matters the subject of conversation and conference?

A. Not in the way your question implies. The general theme of serious life and belief was a matter of conversation, and a period that was more particularly in its relations to psychology, the practical development of it and its adaptation to the present time in which we live. I never recollect to have had a strictly doctrinal conversation with him.

Q. Prior to the time this letter was written, in 1867, had you become aware of changes in his religious faith, or doubt in his mind concerning the substance of its forms of faith?

A. I had.

Q. In what way did you become aware of that?

A. I found that my wife was distressed on the matter; I was called as pastor, to confer with him. I never expostulated with him and so brought it out; I accounted it simply the drift which a faithful mind takes after, when passing through transitions from traditional beliefs to personal and its own feelings, and I believed that time and experience would rectify it.

Q. It was in that period that this letter was written?

A. In that period; but the special occasion of it, if I don't misremember (I state it subject to correction), was after his a-suming the responsibility of the *Independent*. There appeared one or two articles which excited very great alarm, to my personal knowledge, and excited a distrust of him which I thought was in over measure and was also injuring the *Independent*—and the *Independent* was always dear to me—and it was brought home to me because in the Northwest, where

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

MUNICIPAL elections take place in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri on Monday next, the 5th inst.

WE TAKE no stock whatever in the report now in circulation that Commissioner DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue Department, is about to resign.

RANDALL has captured the Virginia delegation to the next Congress, and is therefore one ahead of FERNANDO WOOD. As it is a race between two salary-grabbers, we don't care a cent which wins.

BOSTON is pushing its new Poughkeepsie Railroad enterprise with great energy. With its completion that city will enter on a much wider and more cosmopolitan career of commercial activity and progress.

A REDUCTION in rents is regarded by the Boston and New York papers as inevitable. The landlords yield very reluctantly, but yield they must and yield they do. In the general shrinkage of values there is no reason why rents should not partake of contraction as well as every thing else.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, we are told, expresses himself as opposed to the prevailing plan of filling all the vacancies in the gift of the President with Congressmen turned out to grass by the people. This may be true, but does not Vice President WILSON slop over, just a little, every now and then?

THE public debt was reduced last month $3,681,000. The receipts from internal revenue during the month were about half a million dollars larger than they were in March of last year. The customs revenues were light, the high price of gold having naturally tended to keep goods in bond as long as they were not actually required for the trade.

THE spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club opens at New Orleans to-morrow, under, according to the papers of that city, "peculiarly brilliant auspices, every arrangement having been made to render it unparalleled in the annals of our Southern turf since the war." Isn't there a slight discrepancy between the suggestion of all this lavish preparation, and the whining complaints of poverty, bankruptcy and ruin which have of late come up thick and fast from that quarter?

OHIO rejoices with an exceeding great joy that her Democratic Legislature has adjourned. It kept the people in continual terror, while it remained in session, and its adjournment affords as much relief as the disappearance of the cholera or the small-pox. The State could not stand a repetition of such a curse; and as the victims of the small-pox are never afterwards attacked, the people of Ohio congratulate themselves that such a nuisance cannot be inflicted upon them again.

THE retirement of United States Treasurer SPINNER, after fourteen years' continuous service, without a stain upon his name, or a doubt about his official integrity, is in remarkable contrast with the disgusting revelations of official delinquency now being unearthed in New York. He has probably handled more money during his term of office, than any other man that ever held office in this country, and not a cent of it ever stuck to his fingers; while the Democratic Canal Ring in New York, in half the time, has managed to steal about half of the money that passed through its hands.

WHAT was known as "the Potter law" failed in the last hours of the Ohio Legislature. It was intended to disfranchise the people of Toledo, because of their unyielding Republicanism, and to place the city government in the hands of a few Democratic nabobs. The entire machinery of the Democratic party was invoked to secure its passage, and it *did* pass, once; but a fear that it was so general in its provisions as to include both Cleveland and Cincinnati led to its reconsideration, and commitment to a conference committee, and that was fatal to it. The hour of final adjournment overtook both Houses before it could be disposed of, and it died the death.

AN ABSURD statement is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the President's and Vice President's term of office expire on March 4th at noon, 1877, which falls on Sunday, and that the President of the Senate *pro tem.* will be President until the next President takes the oath of office, which will be on Monday, March 5th. It is sufficient to reply that the term of one President does not legally expire until that of his ele cted successor legally begins. The 4th of March fell on Sunday in 1821, when President MONROE began his second term, and again in 1849 when TAYLOR succeeded POLK, the newly elected being sworn in on the following day, and no one coming to any grief in the interval.

THE idea that because women are recognized as "citizens" by the United States, therefore they must have the right to vote, was one of the brilliant discoveries of the WOODHULL; and so plausible was it that, in spite of its origin, many if not most of the advocates of female suffrage were led away by it. The Supreme Court has given it its quietus in the decision delivered in the MINER case, and the supporters of a great principle will do well, hereafter, to give less heed to the speculations of such adventurers as WOODHULL. All voters must be citizens; but it does not follow that, therefore all citizens must be voters. As long as might makes right, the right to vote can belong legally only to those to whom it is specifically given.

A CASE of a nature quite rare in the courts, but involving a principle of considerable importance, has just been decided by the New York Supreme Court, and is reported at length in the *Times*. The suit was brought in equity by a young married woman to have her inchoate right of dower in property valued at $150,000, protected by the court. The property had been conveyed by her husband to his two grown up daughters, children of a former wife, four days before plaintiff's marrige with him, and without her knowledge or consent, the consideration being natural affection of the grantor for the grantee. This act of the husband was claimed to have been in fraud of his wife's inchoate right of dower, and the court was asked for a decree declaring the conveyance void so far as it affected such right. This was granted, the court holding that a man cannot woo a woman with his wealth, and then defraud her of the enjoyment of it by deeding away his property on the eve of their marriage. The decision is of special interest to women.

THE methods of the American revivalists, Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, who are attracting so much attention in England, are legitimate subjects of criticism, but it is altogether unwarrantable to attempt to destroy their influence by undeserved personal attacks. The following paragraph concerning one of these Evangelists is going the rounds of the press:

"They say now that Sankey is combining just a little trade with his spiritual work, taking a fat commission on each organ he sells to a repentant brother into buying."

Even if were true that SANKEY made money by selling musical instruments on commission, yet if he sold a good article, satisfying his customers and his employers, we can readily conceive of greater offenses than that. It so happens, however, that he is not pecuniarily interested in such sales to the extent of a single penny, on instruments sold through his influence, directly or indirectly; the makers, a firm whose character for business integrity is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, having certified to this fact over their own signatures, in the Boston papers, a few days ago. Saint or sinner, zealot or sage, every one is at least entitled to receive just and honest treatment.

THE revival of business which everybody is expecting will doubtless fail to follow the extravagant methods of the era which went out with the panic, but it will be all the more satisfactory for that. There are many evidences that the people have largely profited by the lessons of the past, and that trade will hereafter be conducted on a much safer and sounder basis than heretofore. The New York *Herald* of Wednesday gives a detailed statement of the condition of the various branches of trade in some of the principal cities of the Union, presenting, on the whole, a very favorable outlook for trade generally, with perhaps the exception of the iron interest. The inquiry was extended so as to cover the trade centers of the South and West, as well as of the East, and thus presents a comprehensib view of the subject such as has not previously been given. The net result of the investigation, embracing a wide field and different sections of the great mercantile and industrial army, is that the clouds are steadily lifting, and that there is everywhere a marked tendency of renewed activity and enterprise. After so protracted a period of depression, these are welcome signs.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

MR. CHARLES INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, has published a work of three hundred pages to show that all the dangers which now beset our Republican form of government spring from an abandonment of the old Democratic idea of State rights. The Federal Government, he thinks, has grown too strong, while the State governments have grown too weak, and the remedy consists in going back to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which declared the States to be sovereign and independent, and the National Government their mere agent. JEFFERSON is his model statesman, and the Jeffersonian idea of Democracy the only resource against eventual despotism.

It is a strange fact that, when thinking Democrats examine into political theories, they universally bring up on this ground of State Rights. The controversies which followed the adoption of the Constitution of 1787 resulted in placing the Democrats of that day upon that doctrine as enunciated in the resolutions of 1798; CALHOUN saw in it the sole means of maintaining the institution of slavery; the rebels of 1861 fastened upon it as their sheet anchor; and now, just as we are emerging from the effects of a war brought on by it, and which overthrew it, we find such men as INGERSOLL and EATON recurring to it as to a foundation stone, upon which the Democracy of to-day must build, if they build at all. There can be no such thing as Democracy if State sovereignty be not its fundamental principle.

The reason is not far to seek. The two phrases are interchangeable and mean the same thing. State sovereignty is Democracy, and Democracy is State sovereignty. It is true that JACKSON fought it when he put down Nullification, which was its legitimate offspring, and that JEFFERSON departed from it when he purchased the Louisiana territory; but that only goes to show that necessity sometimes overcomes a political idea, and these occasional departures from it are merely the exceptions which prove the generality of the rule.

The Democratic party of to-day is, as Senator EATON, of Connecticut, says, based upon the principle that the States are sovereign and independent governments, and the General Government a mere Confederacy to do for them, jointly, what they cannot do, separately, for themselves. The powers of the States, according to this view, are unlimited, whilst the power of the General Government is limited to the few privileges granted to it by the States. The General Government can do little, if any thing, while the States can do almost what they please.

The rebel States went to war for this doctrine in 1861, and were beaten; but the party with which the active participants in it were identified still clings to it as its central idea. Whatever form the immediate political questions of the present may assume, or whatever shape future political questions may take, we may rest assured that this principle of State sovereignty will be found in some way to underlie them all.

The Republican party has never accepted the idea of the old Federalists, who contested the ground originally with the Democrats, of a strong central government holding the States subject to it. That idea was abandoned long since. But it holds that the Federal Government, in the language of the preamble to the Constitution, was adopted by *the people* of the United States, and was not, therefore, a mere league or confederation of independent States and having been so adopted, the Federal Government is supreme, within the range of the powers conferred upon it. The Republican party, in fact, stands upon the letter and the spirit of the Constitution itself, while the Democratic party stands upon the exploded articles of Confederation which were superseded by the Constitution. The Republican party is the party of the present and the party of progress; the other is the party of the past, hostile alike to progress and that proper exercise of national power which should characterize a people claiming a national existence.

The difference between the two parties is therefore a radical one; and in fighting out that difference they are but fighting, over again, the battles that have already taken place over it, and must be repeated many times before the question is finally settled.

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

The New York Democratic papers, appalled at the corruption in the management of the canals of that State by its infamous Canal Ring, try to make it appear that the latter is not composed exclusively of Democrats, but that several leading Republicans are members of it. Investigation shows, however, that only one of the men now classed as Republicans by these Democratic journals went over with GREELEY to the Democracy in 1872. They were all "Liberals" and are now all Democrats. Their secret alliance with the Democracy began when they began to steal, and their open alliance with it took place when they could no longer conceal their thefts. GREELEY and FENTON were part of the Canal Ring while they were in active life, and their followers in the "Liberal" movement, while they justified their secession from the Republican party on the ground of hostility to GRANT, were really prompted to it by their unwillingness to let go their hold upon the New York State Treasury. When they became too corrupt to be able to retain their membership in our party, they naturally took refuge in the Democratic ranks.

The Republican party of New York has always been against the Canal Ring, and Governor TILDEN's main backing, in his pending attack upon it, comes from the Republican press and the Republican members of the Legislature. The infamy of the terrible thefts committed upon the State, by the canal conspirators, belongs solely to the Democrats and the Democratic party; and the fact that the State has been robbed of millions upon millions by these Democratic thieves will go a great way toward satisfying the people that it is no longer safe to entrust the affairs of government to Democratic hands.

STATE NEWS.

AMONG the statutes of the United States is one which provides that, "if any person shall drive, or anywise convey any stock of horses, mules or cattle to range or feed upon any land belonging to any Indian or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock." It has been held by the farmers and stock-raisers of the West that the term "cattle" included only cattle of the bovine genus, and that sheep did not come within the meaning of the enactment, and not a little depasturing of some of the Indian lands by sheep stock has followed as a result of this construction. The question has at length been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which holds that the term "cattle" is a collective name for domestic quadrupeds generally. The decision is of considerable importance in its application in the Territories, where there are so many Indian reservations, nearly all of which are surrounded by settlers more or less extensively engaged in stock and sheep raising.

"THE New York *Tribune*, a Republican journal, gives a list of the Canal Ring. We notice that at least half of the members are Administration Radicals, while one-fourth of them seem to be political bush-whackers who have been doing Grant good service."—*Post.*

The *Post* willfully falsifies. In the first place the *Tribune* is *not* "a Republican journal," but is, like our contemporary, a Northern Democratic sheet with Southern leanings; in the next place that paper puts down only six of the twenty-four persons whom it names, as "Administration Radicals," and, finally, every one of these six followed GREELEY into the "Liberal" movement and became political bedfellows with the *Tribune* and the *Post*. SHAKESPEARE says of a class who will "lie with such volubility that one would think Truth were a fool"—and our contemporary would seem to be included in it.

The Marquette, Mich., *Mining Journal* says: It is understood that the Cascade and Escanaba furnace companies, composed generally of the same stockholders, have offered to compromise with their creditors upon the basis of sixty cents on the dollar, and that the proposition is likely to be accepted. Should the arrangement be consummated, Messrs. Kloman & Carnegie Bros. will take the furnace property, and it is intimated will put the stack in blast at an early day.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

They are actually harvesting barley now in Southern California.

There is quite a revival of mining operations in the Southern States, especially in Georgia.

The *Dispatch* explains about Secretary Robeson. Still its imagination has the whip-hand of its memory.

Chicago is swarming with merchants and dealers from the Western States and Territories, on purchase intent.

Cæsarism! Whitelaw Reid has just been re-elected President of the New York "Lotus Club" for the third term.

The particular favorite among Brigham Young's wives, at present, is Poly Y. Amay, and his special detestation Allie Money.

A cardinal point just now to be borne in view is that the price of freedom for our American school system is eternal vigilance.

The Chief Signal Officer has sent one of his observers to Georgia, to investigate and report upon the recent destructive tornado in that State.

A pair of abortionists are to be hung in Canada next June. Some prompt work of this kind on our side of the border would not come amiss.

An Oregon mechanic has invented a wagon hub which promises to revolutionize wagon making. The old system revolutionizes the wheels.

Altogether too premature. Those Democratic politicians who are talking about the next Governorship haven't got their early potatoes planted yet.

When a merchant in an Eastern city gets in a stock of goods for the spring trade, he wisely hastens to tell everybody of the fact through the newspapers.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amounted to only $4,170,069, against $6,047,968 for the corresponding week of 1874.

The St. Louis iron furnaces that have been out of blast are now making extensive preparations to light up, and will be in active operations again in a few days.

It is feared that the ensuing season will prove a dangerous one for ocean navigation, on account of the unwonted quantity of ice coming down from the Polar regions.

The people of Wyoming are tired of separate existence, and want to annex the two southern degrees of that Territory to Colorado, and the two northern degrees to Montana.

Governor Pennington, of Dakota, who is now in Washington, states that a treaty with the Indians for the Black Hills country will be accomplished within thirty days.

The American Tract Society has just celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary. During the half century of its existence it has issued ten millions of its publications.

And now those indefatigable Californians are going into the cultivation of the sumac tree, the product of which is used for tanning, and, when prepared, brings from $70 to $130 a ton.

By the first of July some five thousand men will be engaged alone on the Memorial Hall of the Centennial building, all of whom will be required to work fourteen hours a day.

Men in buckram. General Eppa Hunton, a Democratic Virginia member of Congress, is circulating a printed speech, which he never delivered, against the "school clause" of the civil rights bill, there being no such clause.

The importance of the South as a customer of St. Louis is shown by the fact that nearly twenty-nine per cent. of its total shipments last year were to that section, and nearly thirty-three per cent. of its receipts from it.

This is the realistic way in which a California miner describes a hotel elevator: "Through the center of the house a shaft is sunk, and it contains a cage, in which the guests ascend to, and descend from the different levels."

The Louisiana sugar planters are now more prosperous than at any time since the war. The yield was 140,000 hogsheads against 108,000 the preceding year, while the crop was made very economically, and commanded fair prices.

PERSONAL.

John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio, is expected to arrive in Baltimore to-morrow from Florida.

The new Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Atkinson, has just been heard from by the Secretary of the Interior. He is near San Antonio, Texas, and had just learned of his appointment.

An old pensioner died in Michigan recently, and his son pleads that the eight dollars a month may be continued to him, on the ground that he has a wife and twenty children, with every prospect of a still further increase.

Sample billingsgate from a meeting of the Chicago aldermen: Shaffner—"You stop that, or I'll box your ears, you dirty vagabond. If you dare to impugn my views again, I will box your ears." White —"You will have a good time doing it—a bigger man than you ever had before."

The following announcement appeared in last Saturday's Worcester *Spy*: "Miss Ingraham, who will appear at the Church of the Unity for the last time to-morrow, before entering on her engagement in Norwich, will sing at the evening service the great air: 'I know that my Redeemer Liveth.'" There was nothing said about the preacher or the sermon.

General Spinner declines a monetary ovation, and writes to a friend on family affairs as follows: "I have just three children to provide for. Having always believed that $10,000 left to a child is as well, if not better, than a much larger sum, I have therefore never desired to be rich, or to leave to each of my heirs more than that amount of money. Unless again overtaken by misfortune, I shall do this on account of others, I am now able to do that. This, with an honest reputation, will be a legacy that should satisfy my children."

The rules against the admission of strangers in the English Parliament are exceedingly rigorous, but they were evaded the other day in the most innocent manner by two men, who entered the House, and, past the doorkeeper and took their seats among the members. Their presence was not remarked until the division bell rang, when, instead of going into one of the lobbies, they remained seated, and were at once discovered. They turned out to be two tavern keepers, who had obtained an order for the Strangers' Gallery, and were, in their ignorance, had penetrated into the sacred portion set apart for members. There are fearful penalties for this breach of the law, but they were not imposed in this instance.

H.

The Treasury Girl.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writes: "The Treasury girl is not beautiful except with that old-fashioned style of beauty in vogue when the daughters of the house esteemed it a duty to be self-supporting institutions. She has not leisure for the midday *siesta* in shaded parlor and prolonged devotion at the toilet bath which produces the languid demeanor and peachy complexion of that fancy article of women which our rich men marry to put on exhibition with their stately horses and brilliant equipages. Mark them as they assemble in the morning, each with a scarlet napkin of luncheon and perhaps a novel from the library of the Department, in those dresses of more sentimental than conscientious, she may alter her thoughts to dwell when they ought to be occupied in her country's service. Perhaps as noon-tide has trifled on and faded, her headgear is more hurried than studied, and an expression of anxiety and a hurried gait indicate a fear lest she may be late. And yet she is early in the morning they come one by one and straggling in by detachments; at three o'clock in the afternoon they depart all together, and the number of them is overwhelming to contemplate. They go home with a slow step, weariness on the brow and ink on the fingers. Living this manner of life the Treasury girl has of late form as the late editor of the COMMERCIAL leisurely approached the landing. Time has not only dealt kindly with him, but the gentle touch has softened in over his Southern home seem to have given him a new lease of life, and Brigham, the model Southern planter of to-day, is to all appearance a very young man. And with him Brigham, the editor, as we knew him in bygone days. We still feel our knuckles ache from his hearty grip of welcome, and imagine his look of surprise would have gladdened an artist's heart.

To talk of Pittsburgh, of the COMMERCIAL and old time friends was the pleasing pastime of an hour, and then we all went our several ways—he with a more than modest budget from his accumulated store of information as to Florida and the routine of a planter's life. We used the term "model of Southern planters," and we think not unadvisedly. The thousand acres of his domain have, by judicious management, doubled in value every year; and, surrounded by his estimable family, he seems fully to realize that his lines have fallen in pleasant places. Where all was an uncultivated waste, a few years ago, we now find his cottage home at the water's edge, or as he expressed it, "a large piazza with a small house attached," and at a respectful distance, the negro quarters, with a score or more of servants; a large sugar mill, with the most approved machinery, a steam saw mill, a shingle mill, and other buildings in course of erection; while the thousand broad acres give employment to a small colony of laborers, and yield rich returns for the well directed culture. In the store house adjoining the sugar mill we saw great rows of barrels of deliciously syrup and sugar of superior quality. We had previously noticed in Jacksonville that the brand of C. D. Brigham was the standard for Florida syrups and sugar. The culture of cane and manufacture, are among the leading features of this plantation, and yield a profit of $200 per acre; but corn, oats, rice, sweet potatoes and the ordinary farm products are by no means neglected, and the inevitable orange grove is under way.

We would gladly have prolonged our visit, the whistle of the returning steamer was an unwelcome sound, but the fates were inexorable, we gathered a bouquet of wild flowers and soon were steaming back to Jacksonville, to which point our genial host accompanied us.

H.

The Cessation of Coal Mining

The cessation of coal mining and transportation is severely felt throughout the country dependent upon the use of anthracite. Supplies in the coal yards are completely exhausted, and no more can be obtained. Even the Reading Railroad, which to a large extent monopolizes the mining and carrying of Schuylkill coal, is obliged to turn bituminous coal from this side of the mountains in its locomotive engines.

FROM FLORIDA.

Expenses of Living in Jacksonville—Prices of Provisions and Marketing—Hotel Accommodations—A Pittsburgh Manufacturer Proposes to Invest—Doctors Seem to Predominate More Than Patients—Livery Stable Charges—A Former Editor of the "Commercial" Doing a "Land Office Business."

NO. II.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 14, 1875.

The ordinary expenses of living in Jacksonville, will, when averaged, compare favorably with Pittsburgh. Rents are high, but lots are cheap, and a house can be built for an almost nominal sum; or, better still, there are homes offered for sale for prompt cash at figures ruinously low, in consequence of the scarcity of ready funds in this section just now. A four room cottage rents for $30 per month. Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes retail at about Pittsburgh prices, and the same may be said of the ordinary line of groceries, except flour, which is much higher.

In the market we find beef of inferior quality 8 to 12 cents; Tennessee beef from 15 to 20 cents per pound; venison of prime quality 10 to 15 cents; mutton 15 to 20 cents; pork 12 to 15 cents; sausage 20 cents; bacon 10 to 13 cents; hams 18 to 20 cents; chickens 30 cents each; turkeys $2 50 each; wild turkeys $1 00 to $1 50; partridges 15 cents; fish 20 to 25 cents per string; shad 25 to 30 cents; oysters 30 cents per quart; butter 40 to 50 cents per pound, very strong and but little used; fresh butter not to be had at any price. We visited a gentleman some distance out of town who owned 125 head of cattle, and yet had not a drop of milk or a pound of butter in the house. New milch cows average but a pint of milk a day, and it is not considered worth while to give them any attention. The hotels use condensed milk, and draw their supply of butter from the New York market; the same market is also taxed for the beef and turkeys that appear on the bill of fare at all first class houses. Eggs are abundant, but command 40 cents per dozen. Irish potatoes $2 00 to $2 50 per bushel; sweet potatoes 40 to 50 cents; oranges retail at from 50 to 75 cents per dozen; lemons are scarce and not much used, some oranges taking their place generally; apples 30 to 50 cents per dozen; peas 40 cents per half peck, and strawberries 50 cents per box.

The hotel accommodations compare favorably with any in the South, but suffer when weighed in the balance with Northern and Western first-class houses. The demand so far exceeds the supply that we are led to think the quality would be improved by an increase in the quantity. Everything in the shape of hotel or boarding house has been crowded to excess during the season; while accommodations are doubled each year, the travel is quadrupled, and nothing short of India rubber walls would seem to answer the purpose. Rumor has it that Wm. B. Astor, of New York, is to erect a mammoth hotel during the coming summer, and that it will be opened for guests next winter.

Some two years ago a stock company was partially organized for the purpose of erecting a first-class hotel, and one of Pittsburgh's leading manufacturers subscribed $20,000 towards the object, and promised to increase the amount to $40,000, if needed, but for some reason, the plans were never perfected, and the organization died a natural death. The property the proposed company had in view is one of the most delightful spots in or near the city, and is still in the market. First-class hotels all through the South have the one standing price, $4 00 per day; the favored guests who are assigned rooms on the parlor floor pay no more than those who are compelled to wend their weary way to the attic, or go higher still, to find their little bed in the cupola.

Accommodations, said to be good, may be had at private boarding houses at from ten to fifteen dollars per week. Invalids usually seek the more quiet quarters; and, by the way, our experience would lead us to think invalids quite in the minority here. A party of ten gentlemen we met in the parlor, was composed of one bishop, one judge, one bank president, one railroad man, three doctors, two politicians, one merchant, and only *one invalid* in the party, he known as "the sick man." This may or may not be a fair average; we certainly met more doctors than patients.

A drive on the shell road is one of the attractions, and we were surprised at the reasonable prices charged and superior quality of the rigs furnished at the livery stables. We paid but four dollars for a carriage and driver for a three hours' ride, three dollars for a horse and bugy, which we used from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and two and a half dollars each for saddle horses for an evening's ride; at no other point except Richmond did we find our livery bills so reasonable. The charges at Savannah were most extortionate.

The Florida Winter Home, a point of interest to our Methodist friends, is on the bank of the river nearly opposite Jacksonville. We found it a quiet, pleasant, cosy little place, but think it somewhat overrated.

But what of our old friend C. D. Brigham, Esq.? We made the same inquiry immediately on our arrival at Jacksonville, and paid him a visit at the earliest possible moment. Your readers will rejoice to know that he is as well known and as highly esteemed here as in Pittsburgh. From Jacksonville to "Black Point" is a delightful ride of ten miles, this being the first landing at which the steamers touch. As the boat neared the substantial wharf, we recognized the familiar face and well known form as the late editor of the COMMERCIAL leisurely approached the landing. Time has not only dealt kindly with him, but the gentle touch has softened in over his Southern home seem to have given him a new lease of life, and Brigham, the model Southern planter of to-day, is to all appearance a very young man. And with him Brigham, the editor, as we knew him in bygone days. We still feel our knuckles ache from his hearty grip of welcome, and imagine his look of surprise would have gladdened an artist's heart.

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H.

SHUTTING OFF SUPPLIES.

A Flank Movement by Ladies on the Soaks and Gin Sellers in Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The ladies in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, made out a list of five hundred citizen, and introduced it with the following notice which was deposited with the Corporation Clerk, in compliance with the provisions of the amended Adair law:

"All liquor dealers are hereby notified not to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors to any person whose name is hereto attached, after ten days from the 8th day of March, 1875."

Witness our hands this 8th day of March, 1875.

MRS. AMELIA HUNT,
MRS. LUCY A. HENDERSON,
MRS. L. F. BEERY,
MRS. S. E. MYERS.

There was a great sensation on the discovery of this sharp practice. Lawyers were consulted by the men whose names appeared upon the list of the interdicted. The saloon keepers sought legal advice. Opinions were given both ways—that the notice was legal and that it wasn't. It is supposed that the notice was disregarded and that all who wanted "a little suthin'" got it as usual. But the excitement in the community is still kept up and it is believed there will be some sort of a "back spang," for nobody can guess what the next movement of the women will be. The filing of the notice with its large list of names was like the explosion of a mine, and men go about fearing another will be sprung upon them when they least expect it.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday says: About nine o'clock this morning Jas. Reese, aged fourteen years, employed at the Lochiel rolling mills, in the First ward, in some unexplainable manner had his left hand caught between the rolls, and before the machinery could be stopped was drawn through. Of course he was instantly killed and his body horribly crushed—literally flattened out. The men who were working at his side were unable to tell how the accident occurred. They heard his cry when caught, and endeavored to save him, but were unsuccessful.

The Best Protection.

The best safeguards against epidemic diseases are thorough digestion and firm nerves. It is because they assure the regular performance of the digestive process, and invigorate the nervous system, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are such a sovereign protective against the influences which beget intermittent malalities, and those which directly affect the stomach and bowels. If the nerves are healthfully tranquil, the assimilation of food perfect, as they are sure to be under the influence of this standard tonic and nervine, malaria may be defied, and if, in the absence of the most reliable of medical safeguards, the system has fallen a prey to disease of an intermittent or remittent type, the Bitters will, if persisted in, eradicate every vestige of the malady. Biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia yield with equal certainty to the operation of this potent vegetable alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. F. SCHROEDER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Has Removed from his old stand to
No. 62 Smithfield St.,
Third door above Fifth avenue, Milliken's Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

NEW LOCATION.

Casey & Fogarty,

WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., Cor. of Tenth

With Complete Stock of different manufactures and all ages of PURE RYE WHISKY, together with BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.

GIVE US A CALL.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,
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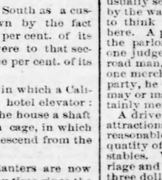
ANNOUNCE A PUBLIC
EXHIBITION
OF
Pleasure Carriages
AND
Road Wagons,
DURING THE WEEK COMMENCING
MONDAY, March 29th
All visitors to the city are cordially invited to the
WAREROOMS,
1009 AND 1011 CHESTNUT ST.

COOKING RANGES!



Weldon & Kelly,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BRICKSETT ENTERPRISE and FOR TABLE LITTLE GIANT FAMILY COOKING RANGES, both warranted to give satisfaction, and have no equals in the market.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR
VAN'S HOTEL RANGES, BROILERS, COFFEE URNS, &c., &c.
147 WOOD STREET.
MWF

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Agents in every town and county to sell
SUTOR'S PATENT AGITATING GRATE
"COMFORT."

The Greatest Invention of the Age and a Reliable Remedy for SMOKY AND DUSTY FIRE PLACES No Fire Place should be without one. Call on or address

SUTOR & BRICE,
166 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A Liberal Discount to our Agents. MWF

TREES, SEEDS, PLANTS.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS,
FINEST LAWN GRASS SEED,
CHOICE FLOWER SEED,
GREENHOUSE PLANTS,
AND CUT FLOWERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. R. & A. SUTHERLAND,
FW **No. 112 Smithfield street.**

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

For Our April Sales.

DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
Jackets, Sacques, Shawls, &c.

Latest Styles—Lowest Prices,
IN
Plain Colored Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible Plaids Settings.
Spring Colors in De Beges and Poplins.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
Silk Poplins at about half their value.
Remarkable Bargains in Best Black Silks.
Extra Good Black Dress Silks from $1 00 to $2 00 per yard, unsurpassed in the United States.
Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 44c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.

Buying these Alpaca in large quantities, we offer inducements to purchasers second to no House in this country. All qualities from Lowest to Finest, at the same Uniform Lowest Prices.

Extra Quality Black Empress Cloth,

At 37½c and 50c. These two most decided bargains cannot be duplicated.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

From 10c to 25c per yard, embracing all the Popular Bargains of the Day.

LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,

Large and Attractive Assortment of all the Latest Styles and Most Desirable Materials, made up in the very best manner, and offered at our Usual Lowest Prices.

NEW JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS, all kinds,
AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

CARPETS.

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APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles, Choicest Colors, Latest Novelties, Lowest Prices!

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
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GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY,
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.,

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

Sewickley Nurseries.

OUR STOCK OF
Fruit and Ornamental Shade Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.,
Embracing the new approved varieties for market or private gardens, ready for delivery. Orders shipped promptly by Railroads or River. Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

McCULLY & HUNTER,

Engineers and Surveyors.
Dispatch Building, No. 69 Fifth Avenue.
LAYING OUT AND FURNISHING WORK

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

Hydrant Hose

Hose Pipes

AND

COUPLINGS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, 1875.

The whole town seems to be moving, and the streets present an active appearance; yet this activity in domestic matters has created a corresponding dullness at bank counters. This being quarter day the process of distributing bills is going on, and as preparations are being made to meet these obligations there is a sharp demand for short loans.

Good parties who have for a long time been accustomed at their banks are making their appearance on the street as borrowers, and the brokers are once more rejoicing in the possession of paper for sale that will stand the fire of inquiries from dealers in money.

Probably the most interesting event of the day is the fact that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company has paid all coupons presented, of the income bonds. Heretofore there has been some degree of doubt as to whether the interest would be paid or not, which doubt has had the effect of depressing prices, and of retarding confidence in these securities. The payment of the road has demonstrated its ability under the most unfavorable circumstances to pay the interest on all of its loans, there will doubtless be a sharp advance in the price of incomes. With the increased traffic which must come with the revival of business, the earnings of the road must increase. With the earnings more than sufficient to meet the coupons of the various mortgages, and to pay running expenses, there is no reason why these bonds should not sell up to 70 or 75.

Railway securities of this class, as now valued, present a most promising field for the investment of capital, and many of the future capitalists of this country will date the beginning of their success to these days of doubt and depression. Those who will exercise an intelligent judgment in selecting depreciated railroad securities that have an actual basis of value and a future traffic of sufficient importance to sustain the project, cannot but reap a golden harvest in the not distant future. It is not three years since Union Pacific sold at 11½, and to-day it is quoted at 66¾; ten years ago Chicago and Northwestern sold at 16, to-day at 45; twelve years ago Lake Shore sold at 5, and to-day at 73¾. These are examples taken at random, and but illustrate the truth of our assertion. Capitalists would do well to give the subject some attention, rather than sit idle awaiting for the rising of the tide.

A correspondent sends us the following as his views on the financial situation:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The financial affairs of the city and neighborhood do not improve, as many hoped they might, upon the opening of spring. The alleged cause is the suspension of the great iron industry by the continued lock-out or refusal of the puddlers to work unless at a price the manufacturers cannot afford to pay. This is the alleged cause, but the real and biting reason is the lawlessness that prevails in the city and county. Not long since a body of men, desirous of earning an honest living, took the place of certain others who had refused to work. The end was, three of their number killed in open day, others wounded, and all advised by the officers to quit work, which they did —and no arrest or punishment. Again, two powerful corporations take the law in their own hands, carry on open war, for a time, threatening and endangering life, with scarcely a rebuke, and no one punished. And, again, a body of boiters or puddlers march to the house of an honest man, who prefers rather to work than beg, intent on murder; their victim escapes, but his house is stoned and the windows broken; not even an arrest. And now comes an attack of about three hundred men, in open day, upon two honest workers, fully intent on murder, and with great difficulty are their lives saved and four are arrested on a charge of riot. Let these men—not the four, but the three hundred—be arrested and tried at once, and the ring leaders, also charged with felonious assault and battery, tried, convicted and lodged in the penitentiary within ten days, and from that moment we may count on a marked improvement in financial matters.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, March 31, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The demoralization in the stock market noted by us yesterday continues to-day and is even worse. The giants of the street have commenced war, the result of which must be disastrous to the majority of outside operators, as undoubtedly lower prices will rule before the fight is settled. As an evidence of the feverish condition of the market we note the break of three per cent. in Union Pacific in as many minutes. It also shows the utter recklessness with which the market to-day rests and is a warning to those who are anxious to buy stocks at each decline.

Mr. Drew's brokers were noticeable buyers of stocks, of which he has been short, particularly Western Union and Wabash, and while these purchases gave tone and confidence to operators, Union Pacific was being largely sold. The result of this was soon seen in the sudden break of the latter, which almost precipitated a panic. Subsequently it was reported that Mr. Drew was sick and rumor had it, in street parlance, that he had lain down on his contracts; but this was later denied. However, his brokers have been notified in many instances to close contracts with him which are on sellers' options. The same policy being pursued in the Gold Exchange. Mr. Drew not being the great "bull," the price of gold was depressed to 114⅝.

Altogether we do not like the outlook. Should any trouble arise from the attempt to sell the contracts of Mr. Drew it would have a disastrous effect on the market, and even if this is avoided new difficulties are likely to arise sufficient to keep the market demoralized. With this present outlook we advise purchasing yet, believing that in time the market will have settled into a better condition and that the clounds which now overcharge it will then be dissipated. If the market weathers this storm we are confident of higher prices ruling. Money is nominally 6@7 per cent.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 1, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S., 6's, 1881, coup	120⅞		120⅞		120⅞	
5-20's, 1865	117		117		117	
5-20's, 1865,	118		117⅝		117⅝	
5-20's, 1865,	119⅛		119		119	
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛		119		119	
5-20's, 1867	120		119⅝		119⅝	
5-20's, 1867, registered			119⅝			
5-20's, 1868	119⅝		119⅝		120	
10-40's	114⅝		114⅝		114⅝	
6-40's, coupon	114		114		114	
6-40's, registered	113⅝		113⅝		113⅝	
New 5 per cents	114⅜		114⅜		114⅜	
Funded Union Pac	78⅞	78	77⅞	78⅛	78	78
Quicksilver	24		24			
Pacific Mail	44	43⅞	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	
Wabash		120	120			
Adams Express	67		67			
Wells, Fargo Express	87		86		87	
American Express	64		64			
U. S. Express	61		61			
New York Central	100¾					100⅞
Erie	30⅛	25	29⅞	30	30⅛	
Michigan Central			75			
Michigan Southern	73⅞	74	73⅞			73⅝
Illinois Central		97	96⅞		97	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		92				
Chicago & Northwest	45	44⅞	44½	44⅝	44⅝	
Do preferred		57				57
Rock Island			106⅞			106⅞
Pittsburgh	38	38	38	38	38	38
Do preferred		97				96
Wabash, common	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Fort Wayne		96	96⅜			96⅜
Ohio & Mississippi		28	28⅛			28⅛
Union Pacific	64	64	63½	66½	66⅜	63⅞
Harlem		130	129			
Hannibal & St. Joe	26		26			26¼
Iron Mountain		16	15			
C. C. C. & I.			97			
Tennessee, old			68			68
Tennessee, new			67			67
South Carolinas, Ap			30½			31
South Carolinas, Jan			30½			31
Virginia, new			97			98

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55½	
Reading, ex. div	55½	55¾
Lehigh Coal & N. Jersey	69½	69¾
Oil Creek, sales	9¾	
Lehigh Valley	68	68¼
Central Transportation Co	4¾	5
Empire Transportation	54	54¼
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., n. b	77¾	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

The improvement in business circles heretofore noted was not lost to-day, and there was a satisfactory movement in nearly all departments of trade. There was a liberal attendance at the Chamber of Commerce this morning, and a large amount of business transacted.

Values are generally steady, the principal changes of importance being in the quotations for coarse grains, which have been under liberal receipts, which have been 469 during the past three days. Potatoes were scarce and higher to-day, having sold at $1 20 for peachblows from store.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,522
Apples, bbls	652
Cheese, lbs	65,000
Corn, bush	1,220
Barley, bush	1,350
Oats, bush	2,285
Butter, pkgs	204
Bacon, tcs	80
Potatoes, bush	341
Hay, bales	29

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, from small dealers, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was an active market to-day without much change in values. There is a good demand for wheat, corn and oats, with prices firm. We quote: Red winter Kentucky wheat $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 25 and No. 2 do $1 15@1 20; Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was active and strong, as follows: Shelled 75@76c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 73@74c for low-mixed; ear was in good request and higher at 70@72c per bushel for yellow; 73@75c for mixed. Oats were firm and higher at 60@62c per bushel for prime white; mixed 63 @64c. Barley was quite firm with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Following quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues good at firm prices. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white and family, $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 00@6 50; in sacks 30c per bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin, $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour 5 00@5 50; rye flour $5 25@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; selling from store in ₱ packages, $1 25 ₱ dozen packages: cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—With large receipts and the advance of the season, the market continues depressed. Quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00; for No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $21 00@22 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Market dull and depressed. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 per bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 50. APPLE BUTTER—In fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 5@6½c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 4@4½c for common.

BEANS—Pea beans—The market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 80@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—We quote extra choice yellow at 25 @27c; but most of the dealings were at 20@24c for prime; 15@18c for common to medium.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c in round lots; sales in a job. bing way are made at 34@35c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16½@16c ₱ ₱. Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—There was a fair market with a light supply. We quote at 24@26c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—We quote crop at 55@57½c ₱ ₱. 55@60c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way. No. 2, ₱ ₱, 20@30c, as to quality.

MOLASSES—We quote at 50c ₱ ₱ in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c per ₱ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 per gallon in jugs; $6 in barrels; $11 in kegs.

POTATOES—With a temporary scarcity of the supply, the upward movement in potatoes continues, selling to-day at $1 20@1 25 for prime peachblows from store, at $1 10@1 15 on track. We quote from store at $1 15@1 20 per bushel for peachblows; $1 00@1 10 for mercers; $1 10; other grades 95c@$1 05. Sales on track were moderately active at $1 10@1 15 per bushel for peachblows; 90@$1 00 for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples 7@8c ₱ ₱; blackberries are scarce at 11@12c ₱ ₱; dried peaches are quoted at 9@10c ₱ ₱ for choice halves, 6@7c for quarters; blackberries 12c ₱ ₱; clover; buckwheat blossom 23c ₱ ₱. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is moderately active; quotable at $6 00@6 90 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 40@2 50 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 05@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets are $6@7 00 ₱ bbl.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 2, 1875.

There was a quiet but firm market yesterday at an advance on crude of about 5c. Refined was steady and unchanged.

We quote United, at wells, $1 55@1 57½; Union do $1 50@1 52½; immediate shipment $1 77½@1 80. The sales at Parkers were 12,000 barrels; at other points 750 barrels.

REFINED.

There was a quiet but steady tone to the market. We quote standard white at 11¾@12¼c on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 14½c for prompt delivery; 14⅝@14¾c for early April.

Philadelphia—Refined is quoted at 14½@14¾c; April delivery 14¾@14⅞c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 35@1 40 for city; $1 25@1 30 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—The *Herald* says: There was a marked contrast between the closing of the first three months of the year yesterday, and the closing of the first three months one year ago. The day was attended last year with a great deal of excitement, but this year it was so quiet it could hardly be distinguished from any other day. We have not heard of any failures in trade. The shipments reported are $1 52½ for United at wells, fell to $1 50 asked and advanced to $1 50½ for strictly fresh, at which price it closed.

1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....$1 52½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 50½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 53
1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 53
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot.....1 89
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot.....1 77½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot.....1 76½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment, spot.....1 75
500 bbls, Upper Creek, spot.....1 76½
500 bbls, Upper Creek, spot.....1 76½

NEW YORK, April 1, closing March 31.—Prices have been reduced a trifle but trade is nearly as nominal a market as quoted in our last. Shippers are not operating and there is scarcely any importation from other sources. Crude in bulk 7½c refined at 14¾c for prompt shipment, and 14⅝@14¾c for April; cases at 19¼@20½c for shipment; naptha at 9½c. At Philadelphia refined is more firmly held; quoted at 14½@14¾c, and at Baltimore at 14¾c bid.

TITUSVILLE, April 1.—Market nominal at $1 80.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Market firmer at $1 80.

ROUSSEVILLE, April 1.—Market quiet and dull at $1 77½@1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 1.—Market quiet with no business going on.

TIDIOUTE, April 1.—Market quiet and firm at $1 50 bid at wells.

PARKERS LANDING, April 1.—Market very steady; United $1 50@1 57½; shipment $1 78@1 80.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Market quiet; standard white 14½@14⅝c; crude 6¾c in bulk; cases 19c; no sales; futures, April, 14¾@14⅝c.

Refined Oil Shipped East per A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 1, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Lockhart & F....	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	697
Stewart	Witthoff, M & Co., Phila.	450
Total		1,147

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Stevenson	273
Duncan	Fairview O W	320
Duncan	Petrolite O W	170
Duncan	Sinnemahoning O W	81
Total		1,024

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Hogs strong; shippers $4 00@4 25; bacon $7 00@7 50; good to extra $7 25@7 75; cattle active; prime native shipping steers $5 25@6 00 @3 62½@3 50.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Acid.			*Magcal.*...lb	80	@ 1 00
Acetic.....lb	12	@ 18	—Carb.....lb	30	@ 35
Citric.....lb	1 35	@ 1 45	Mannas SF.lb	5 00	@ 5 25
Oxalic.....lb	22½	@ 24	Linseed, gal	80	@ 85
Sulphuric.lb	3½	@ 5	Neats F, gal	90	@ 1 35
Tartaric..lb	60	@ 65	Olive, gal	1 75	@ 2 00
Alcohol, gal	2 25	@ 2 40	—qu'ts, doz	6 25	@10 00
Alcoal.			—pints, doz	3 25	@ 3 50
Cape.....lb	16	@ 20	Origan....lb	70	@ 1 20
Sodor.....lb	05	@ 08	Pepper....lb	40	@ 45
Am Carb.lb	22	@ 25	Rosemary.lb	1 00	@ 1 50
Aqua....lb	5	@ 12	Sassafras.lb	90	@ 1 00
Amodita..lb	80	@ 90	Sperm...gal	2 30	@ 2 50
Ashes.			Tanners.gal	55	@ 61
Soda.....lb	4	@ 5	Whale ..gal	85	@ 90
Bal Copa.lb	95	@ 1 05	Wint'g'n.lb		@ 5 75
Bayrum..gal	2 75	@ 3 20	Wint'g'n.lb		@ 6 00
Bark.			Pl'Paris.bbl	4 00	@ 4 25
Cassia....lb	35	@ 38	*Potass.*		
Cinch red.lb	1 20	@ 1 30	Bichro'te.lb	24	@ 26
—pale..lb	20	@ 25	Chlorate..lb	24	@ 40
—com..lb	20	@ 25	Cyanide...lb	65	@ 75
Black Lead.			Nitre.....lb	15	@ 20
American.lb	5	@ 6	Permanga..lb	20	@ 25
East Ind..lb	11	@ 12	Prussiate..lb	30	@ 35
German...lb	6	@ 8	Sulphate..lb	8	@ 12
Blue mass.lb	80	@ 90	Gentian...lb	8	@ 12
Blue vitr.lb	17	@ 20	Ginger R.lb		@ 18
Borax refd.lb	15½	@ 18	Ginger J.lb		@ 25
Brim roll.lb	4	@ 5½	Ipec pow.lb		@ 1 80
Brimstone.lb	2½	@ 4	Jalap pow.lb		@ 1 00
Calomel.lb	1 70	@ 1 80	Liquorice.lb		@ 14
Camphor...lb	45	@ 50	Manna S F.lb	1 00	@ 1 25
Camp.ref.lb	35	@ 38	Nux Vom.lb		@ 16
Cantha'des.lb	1 80	@ 2 25	Opium....oz	2 30	@ 2 40
Cham mile.lb		@ 60	Rosin....bbl	4 50	@ 5 50
—Roman.lb		@ 50	*Roots.*		
Chlorof'm.lb	1 15	@ 1 25	Gentian...lb	8	@ 12
Cloves....lb	32	@ 38	Ginger J.lb		@ 18
Cochineal.lb	50	@ 55	Ginseng...lb		@ 2 00
Corklyne.ozs	5	@ 7	Ipec pow.lb		@ 1 80
Copperas..lb	2½	@ 3	Jalap pow.lb		@ 1 00
Cr in Tar.lb	48	@ 50	Liquorice.lb		@ 14
Cubebs...lb	15	@ 20	Rhubarb...lb	1 00	@ 1 50
Cudbear...lb	25	@ 30	Sarsa Hon.lb		@ 60
Emery Emb	10	@ 12	Sarsa Mex.lb	1 00	@ 1 10
Ex Nit spcb	55	@ 60	Valer'n Eng	1 00	@ 1 25
—Sulph...lb	70	@ 75	—Germ'n	25	@ 30
Ex Sul Lem	11	@ 12	Sal Am....lb	14	@ 16
—Liq Calsb	38	@ 45	—Epsom..lb	2	@ 5
—Italian..lb	25	@ 30	—Glauber.lb	2	@ 3½
—Sicily....lb		@ 22

CITY MATTERS.

April 1st.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who change their place of residence on the 1st of April should leave word with the carrier or at the counting room, and the papers well be delivered promptly at the new houses.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be change das often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 1, 1875.

Time	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force,	Weath.
7 A.M.	30 123	56	74	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	29 926	75	40	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P.M.	30 035	56	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer.....30 047 Highest thermom....75
Mean thermometer. 60.7 Lowest thermom....54

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring Term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for catalogue.

The Annual Meeting

of the contributors to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary will be held in the reading room, No. 265 Penn avenue, Monday, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect managers for the ensuing year.

S. N. BENHAM. M. D., Secretary.

The Humane Society.

The Humane Society has taken possession of its new quarters in the Germania Bank building, and its prospects are encouraging. A life membership subscription list has been started, and a number of names have been obtained. Merchants, manufacturers and business men should encourage the good work. The annual membership fee is $5, and the life membership $100.

Spelling Schools.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me in your paper to protest against the method used in the spelling matches recently held in this city. The fact of a person's retiring as the first one missing a word, or of his keeping his place till all the others have retired on mistakes, is no fair test of his spelling capacity. Who knows but that those who at the great contest in Library Hall, missed such words as peaceable, shrimp, copier, armfull and withhold would not have spelled correctly such words as sidereal, graminiverous, rouge, &c. Now if there is to be another contest between Pittsburgh and Allegheny spellers, I propose a plan like this: Let each city produce an equal number of spellers (from 12 to 15) and arrange them against each other; have them keep their places until spelt at least thirty minutes, while one or more persons, appointed for the purpose, shall score the mistakes on each side, and the result would then be announced to the audience.

To ascertain who is the best speller on the victorious side, another trial might be made in which each one should retire who missing a misspelling, or, if the decision could be delayed, a written exercise like that used at the County Teachers' Institute might be fitly used. CANDOR.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.

Arrest of the Assailant.

About six o'clock last evening a cutting affray occurred in the vicinity of Zug's mill, Bayardstown. Philip Witz and one —— Casey, chums, fell out, and the former cut the latter in the abdomen with a knife. Nothing dangerous is apprehended. Officers O'Mara and Denmead arrested Witz and he awaits a hearing in the lock-up. They are both bad characters, Witz having served a term in the Penitentiary for highway robbery.

MURRAY AND MEYERS.

The Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judges Ewing and White heard the argument in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of William Murray and Frederick Meyers, convicted of murder of the first degree, in an attempt to rob Gotthard Wahl. Mr. Moore, on behalf of the prisoners, before beginning his argument, admitted that, after a careful examination of the law, he had little fault to find with the rulings of the Court. Considerable discussion was had in reference to the practice of one of the two Judges required to try murder cases being absent from the bench except at the arraignment and at the reception of the plea. Of course this practice was by consent of counsel on both sides, but it was of questionable legality. Judge White coincided in this view. After Mr. Moore concluded, Col. Bayne was about to reply, but the Court declined to hear him, and overruled the motion. The prisoners will probably be sentenced on Saturday.

CITY PROPERTY.

What Does the Corporation Own?

The Committee on City Property met last evening in the office of the City Clerk, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The committee appointed to examine and report on the leasing of the strip of ground on Liberty street near Grant, reported that they had ascertained nothing definite as to the city's title, but recommended the appointment of a committee to lease the ground and thus raise the question of ownership. The report was accepted and a committee of three was appointed for that purpose.

The clerk was directed to request the Controller to furnish to the committee a list or schedule of all the property belonging belonging to the city of which he had record.

The contract for furnishing coal was awarded to the Castle Shannon Coal Company for supplying the market houses, Municipal Hall and Central, Twelfth and Thirtieth ward station houses, at eight cents a bushel, and the Thirty-sixth and Twenty fifth ward station houses at nine cents a bushel.

The contract for supplying coke was awarded to the Pittsburgh Cas Company at five and a half cents a bushel.

Bills of J. Cavanaugh for plumbing, $95 60, and J. M. Irwin, repairing, $2 50, were ordered to be paid.

THE CASE OF REV. DAVIDSON.

His Character Fully Sustained.

Rumors affecting the character of this well known divine having been in circulation, the Pittsburgh Conference, at its late session at Allegheny, addressed its Presiding Elder, Rev. Dr. J. Williams, to investigate the case, who summoned the following ministers to compose the committee, namely; Revs. B. F. Brooke, D.D., H. L. Chapman, J. H. Rodgers, W. H. Locke, D. D., and J. R. Roller. The committee met at Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday morning, and with Dr. Williams presiding, commenced an investigation of the charges—two in number, the first charging that he had been united in marriage to a person who had been divorced from her husband on grounds other than that recognized in the Scriptures and the other the second charge was that of immorality. After a patient and thorough investigation of two days a *unanimous verdict of acquittal* was rendered. The decision is just what his friends expected, and which he courted to silence the rumors against his character. We understand the former husband of this lady is dead, and that ought to end the matter. Dr. Davidson preached his farewell sermon at Union Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny, last Sunday evening. The audience filled every available spot in the church, such was the desire to hear him. He leaves for his new field of labor, New Philadelphia, Ohio, on Saturday.

OUR MARKETS.

Meeting of the Committee—Important Business Transacted.

The Market Committee met last evening in the clerk's office, Mr. Musgrave in the chair.

The report of the Superintendent for the month of March, viz.:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Diamond market.....	$2,319 99	$100 00
Fifth avenue market.....	202 56	80 00
South Side market.....	270 75	83 33
Ninth ward market.....	2 00	25 00

was approved.

A report of arrearages, showing the amount in arrears in Diamond market to be $352, and Fifth avenue market $48, was received.

A notice from property holders on Market street to the committee directing them to allow no further sale of Market street, for market stalls, was received and filed.

A contract for sundry supplies was awarded to Samuel Musgrave.

The Superintendent was directed to renew the leases for butcher stalls which expired April 1st, for one year, at the same annual rent.

Proposals for whitewashing the market houses were directed to be advertised for.

The Superintendent was directed to have the necessary repairs made to the doors of the Fifth avenue market house, and also to procure plans for the necessary alterations to the hall of the South Side market house.

The Gas Company was directed to collect the bills for the gas used by the military companies using City Hall from the organizations.

A sweeper was allowed the clerk of the South Side market at a salary of $10 per month.

The clerk of the South Side markets was directed to lease the unoccupied stalls in the South Side market to other dealers.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Review of the Hon. Carl Schurz's Lecture at Library Hall.

FOURTH PAPER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Mr. Schurz continued in substance as follows:

"OUR GIRLS."

In the education of our girls there are two extreme schools. On the one hand we are told girls must be so educated that they may be able, and also be inspired with the desirable ambition to work their way through life independent and alone—not only in the old fashioned ways of teachers, but also as lawyers, civil engineers, bankers, politicians, members of Congress, Presidents of the United States, &c.

On the other hand, we are told that women ought not to know too much. The second proposition is absurd, for no woman or man can by any possibility know too much, both ought to know as much as possible. As to the former proposition there is something more to be said. Education ought to be so directed, as to enable women in case of *necessity* to provide their own sustenance through life independently, ir all those vocations for which she is mentally and physically constituted, without any influence or measure of reward laid out for efficient labor, and, as public opinion becomes more liberal and enlightened shall be this accordingly. This is looked upon as one of the principal features of social progress.

No system of education, in my opinion, should be such as to stimulate in women an ambition to work their way through life independently and alone. In this respect my opinions may appear old-togyish, but they are founded upon good authority. It is not well for woman to remain alone; her general destiny is to get married. Upon this point, however, I do not want to be misunderstood; they should not depend upon matrimony for a livelihood. Education should put women above the necessity of sacrificing herself for the purpose of getting a husband who can provide for her. Many remain single because they do not want to sacrifice themselves, and many of them are noble, estimable members of society. I discourse of the average girl—of the education necessary to fit her for the average duties of life. Then I say that as it is in the natural order of things for a young man to feel himself destined for a husband and father, in the natural order of things a young woman should feel herself destined for a wife and mother.

HOME AND THE SOCIAL CIRCLE.

Any system of education of a social order, having the tendency to make young men remain bachelors is utterly absurd and destructive to society. Education should be such as to make men good husbands and fathers, and to make women good wives and mothers. Especially should women be educated for home and the social circle, for the very reason that she exercises a salutary influence, not only upon those immediately around her in society, but also upon the State. Her sphere is *home*, and her field the *social circle*.

I regard the wife and the mother as the true source from which all the moral and intellectual inspirations come, and therefore regard the wife and mother as the being who, above all others, holds the springs of the social order in her hands. She is not the ornament and plaything of society; but in my eyes the wife and mother has the most exalted mission, the highest duties of any in society. To perform that mission and these duties, not only the moral nature, but also the mental and intellectual faculties of our girls, requires the highest education. I beg pardon for using the word "girls," instead of "young ladies," I confess I prefer the girl of sixteen or eighteen, to the young lady of sixteen or eighteen. I think the word girl is more appropriate and complimentary.

Some persons affect to look down with a certain contempt upon our girls who learn to work. To learn how to organize and manage the family and home, there must first be a desire to have a family and home.

MODERN BOARDING HOUSES.

In this connection it will be well to refer to the practice in this country of married couples living in boarding houses. In this manner of living families do not learn that mutual dependence upon one another—mutual duties, mutual responsibilities. It seems to me that this is a fruitful source of so many cases of domestic misfortunes, troubles, disasters, disgrace, &c. Now what is it induces so many families to resort to boarding? In a great many instances it may be necessary, and as to these cases nothing more can be said:

"Necessity knows no law." But many young women have not learned to manage well and economically, and do not want to keep house, and avoid and shun its responsibilities by resorting to boarding houses. It does not require any great amount of knowledge and skill to manage household affairs; but it does require certain things; it does require that wise, economical, enlightened, well informed industry, which turns everything to a useful purpose; it does require a certain degree of refinement; it does require that training of the mind and heart which imparts to home and the family circle those mental and moral desires which are more potent in making us happy, useful and patriotic citizens than any agency I know of.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

To manage a household well, not only good intention, ability and knowledge are necessary, but also intelligent thought, sound judgment, correct reasoning and a degree of precision of details, for you all know that wasteful, irregular management frequently brings serious embarrassment to parents, husbands, wives and mothers. Education should therefore shape in the minds of our girls sound notions of practical economy.

Mr. Schurz argued that while girls should aim to be as pleasing and attractive as possible, still the prevailing notion that she should devote her whole time to superficial attainments in order to captivate the young men generally failed to produce the desired results, at least so far as worthy, sensible young men were concerned. He said that last summer, while visiting one of our fashionable watering places, he overheard one young man ask another why he did not get married; said he, "You have money enough to feed a wife." "Yes," said the other, "I have money enough to feed a wife, but not enough to clothe her." That may sound somewhat curious and vulgar, but I speak from my own personal knowledge when I say that just such sentiments are entertained by a large number of our best young men.

CLUB HOUSES.

You will find club houses in all of our large cities, dozens and scores of young gentlemen of industrious habits and good principles, who would like married life, but have come to look upon matrimony as too much of a risk financially, seek the pleasures of single blessedness in club life. I do not speak of that class alone who remain single to be more unrestrained in gross selfish indulgences, and they are very numerous indeed, but I speak of those better young men who would be good husbands and fathers. This has a melancholy signification, and should not be lightly passed over. When in any nation the number of marriages grow less in proportion to the population, and children decrease in proportion to the marriages, it is a sign of decay. You have read during your school days of the Roman matron Cornelia, with a great deal of admiration, who when asked for her pearls and precious stones, pointed to her children and said "these are my jewels." How many American matrons ought to look upon as a risk and venture, and the raising of children shunned by many as too burdensome.

PROGRESS.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S JAIL REPORT.

Commitments of Various Persons for Various Offenses.

The following persons were committed to the county jail yesterday, for offenses triable in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

By Mayor McCarthy—John Dempsey, in default of bail in $1,000, was committed for a hearing on a charge of riot. Dempsey is one of the four boilers arrested for mobbing the negroes employed at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works. The other three—Edward Rogers, Hugh Savage and Thomas Crooks—furnished bail and were released. These are the parties charged with mobbing the colored puddlers in Brownstown Wednesday afternoon.

By Alderman Nessenthaler—William Skelton, Sixteenth ward, was committed for trial on a charge of keeping a ferocious dog. The commitment is defective, in that the name of the prosecutor does not appear.

By Alderman Donley, South Side—George Smith, for receiving stolen goods, on oath of James P. Johnson.

By Alderman O'Donnell—Anton Hoffman and Henry Bitner, charged, on oath of John White, with removing and secreting property to defraud creditors. The defendants have been running a brewery at Soho, and a judgment having been obtained against them by the prosecutor, a horse was levied upon to satisfy the claim. When the constable came to sell the animal, he was *non est inventus*.

Alderman Anderson released Steve Rice, charged with embezzlement, the defendant having furnished bail for his appearance at court.

When Will They Let Up?

The Board of Viewers of street improvements, in pursuance of their sworn duty and under ordinances of Councils, are making property holders in the Sixth ward suffer in pocket, present and prospective. Take the Forbes district School Board, for instance. During February the Board paid over $1,700 on the Forbes street improvement, and have yet to meet assessments for the grading, paving and curbing. Then followed an assessment for the Try street sewer, and now notice is given them of an assessment for the "opening" of Second avenue. In addition to all this, the Forbes street school property suffered great damage by reason of the "fill," and a retaining wall had to be built. What next?

A HOTEL PALACE WAITER.

A Novel Invention—A Hundred Guests Served in Five Minutes—Economy in Time and Labor.

The hotel waiter, although an indispensable adjunct, is oftentimes very unsatisfactory to the guest, and at all times expensive to the proprietor. It has been found impossible, however, to conduct a first-class hotel without keeping up an extensive retinue, cost what it may. How it ever entered into the brain of man to devise a mechanical appliance for serving guests at hotels, which would do the work of twenty-five waiters, in less than half the time usually required, is one of the marvels of modern invention. We have been shown plans and drawings of such an apparatus, by the inventor, Thomas E. Thompson, of No. 166 Penn avenue, and subjoin a brief description:

Imagine a row of ten tables, with five spaces for guests on each side of every table. The guests are all seated, one hundred in number, or as many tables filled as there are guests to serve. The bills of fare are examined, and each guest gives his order on a slip, by marking the dishes he desires. Each table is lettered, and each place is numbered—as, Table A.; Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc. These slips contain the letter and number, so that no two orders have the same letter and number. A waiter passes along and collects these orders as quickly as he can pass from one end of the dining room to the other. The orders are taken up regularly, without inconvenience to guests, and without the possibility of mistaking the takes. In the kitchen stands the Palace Waiter, an apparatus, the bottom of which corresponds exactly to the size and shape of the top of each of the ten tables, which are uniform. On either side of this apparatus are spaces for ten salvers, corresponding to the ten numbers or spaces on the tables. Each order is placed on a salver, and all are so arranged that they can be delivered simultaneously, to all the guests at any one table, in regular succession. This wonderful result is accomplished in this way: When the Palace Waiter, which is to be gotten up in grand style, is charged with its hundred good dinners, it is moved out of the kitchen by machinery, suspended from the ceiling, and without halting passes quickly from table to table, and in less than three minutes the hundred good dinners are delivered, each guest getting just what he had a few moments before ordered. In a few seconds the Waiter is passed on to the next table, and the next, and the next, repeating the same wonderful operation until the last ten salvers are placed before the guests at the tenth table; and the Waiter quickly withdraws to discharge similar duties to the other rows of tables. All this can be accomplished in less than five minutes from the time the guests are seated!

The advantages of this appliance are manifold; and the economy in time saved by hungry men, and men of business, is not the least important. The fifteen or twenty minutes usually spent—or wasted—in waiting for meals, are more grudgingly given than any other equal space of time in the whole twenty-four hours. To the hotel proprietor, however, the economy in labor is the great matter. He can be shown, by reasonable calculation, that twelve men, with the Palace Waiter, can serve one hundred guests in from two to three minutes; or several hundred in succession, in about the same proportionate space of time. The mechanical construction, although novel and peculiar, is not intricate or complex. Like all perfect machinery, it cannot fail to do its work perfectly, quickly, and satisfactorily.

Mr. Thompson's designs have the approval of practical mechanics. The plans look feasible, and he feels prepared to demonstrate to the best practical hotel men that he has an invention which is undoubtedly useful as well as economical, and which will receive from guests their highest admiration and commendation. He is about to apply for patents, and expects ere long to exhibit his plans to some of the leading hotel proprietors of this country.

Should this appliance meet the designs of the inventor, it will undoubtedly become a feature in every first-class hotel in the United States. The elevator, which is at first regarded as of but trifling moment, was found to influence so many guests as to demand its general introduction; but there is no comparison between the utility of these two appliances. In anticipation of the immense rush of strangers to New York and Philadelphia, during the centennial exhibition, it would certainly be an excellent stroke of policy and enterprise for some of the hotel proprietors of those cities to introduce the Palace Waiter.

MONTHLY POLICE REPORTS.

Business at the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Mayors' Office for March.

Maj. Hartzell, clerk to Mayor McCarthy, of this city, and Clerk Crawford, of Allegheny, make prompt reports for the month of March as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

Prisoners at Central Station—Drunkenness, 249; disorderly conduct, 200; vags, 25; suspicious characters, 13; violation of ordinances, 4; court charges, 5; incorrigibility, 7; estrays, 8. Total, 511.

Dispositions—Paid fines, 151; committed to jail, 197; committed to Workhouse, 61; committed to House of Refuge, 7; discharged, 95. Total, 511.

Tramps—Central station, 1,872; Thirtieth ward station, 616; Seventeenth ward station, 280; Eleventh ward station, 225; highest number at Central station March 8, 117; lowest number at Central station March 13, 15.

Finances—Fines, &c., $764; police fees, $117 20; commitment receipts, $249; exhibition licenses, $102 50. Total, $1,232 70.

Returns by Deputy Mayors—W. W. Nichols, fines, &c., $61; Wash. Lowry, fines, &c., $34 35; M. Grier, fines, &c., $81.

ALLEGHENY.

Arrests—Disorderly conduct, 105; drunkenness, 52; vagrants, 5; court charges, 33; suspicious characters, 12; cruelty to animals, 4; incorrigibility, 1; violation of health ordinances, 1. Total, 213.

Disposition of cases—Paid fines, 64; discharged, 64; withdrawn, 10; committed to workhouse, 20; committed to jail, 30; committed to reform school, 1; committed for trial, 9; entered bail for trial, 12; held over, 3. Total, 213.

Receipts—Disorderly conduct, $288; drunkenness, $17; cruelty to animals, $10; violation of city ordinances, $3; license, $1. Total, $319.

FORGING AND COUNTERFEITING.

An Extensive Gang Brought to Exposure.

A special dispatch from Quincy, Illinois, to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, states that James Reed was arrested in that city, on Monday last, on the charge of having counterfeit bonds in his possession. The arrest grew out of a suit now pending in Chicago of W. S. Hill vs. Reed and Kibby, which involves the possession of a large tract of property in the business part of the city, which is based on a charge that the deed to the property held by Kibby is fraudulent. The officers found in Reed's trunk fraudulent deeds and bonds in blank, deeds of the seal of every justice of the peace in this State. With these means the forgers were enabled to issue an immense number of bogus documents, which have been disposed of at various times. Reed has made his headquarters in Quincy since February 24, and is reported to have been successful in all the operations. He said yesterday that the ring of forgers is very extensive, and includes men in cities from Philadelphia to the Mississippi river. The larger part of the transactions have been in bounty land warrants, hundreds of which they have counterfeited. They have supplied themselves with discharges from every soldier discharged from the Union army, and have issued and sold hundreds of warrants drawn in favor of soldiers who have died since the war closed. Reed also states that he was not afraid of conviction, as men in nearly every city in Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania were involved and that they must see him through.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett, and Collier.

In the case of John Limback vs. Nicholas Hartner *et al.*, the verdict was for plaintiff in the sum of $200.

William Pfiel vs. Philip Pfiel, an action for money advanced, and to recover a share of the profit of a partnership transaction. Verdict for plaintiff, $380 25.

Same plaintiff vs. same defendant; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $469 50.

Mabel Coop vs. John McKearney; an action to recover for fodder sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $23 60.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex. rel.* vs. Hannah Kier, the bond was presented and approved.

Thomas W. McMarland's heirs vs. the Pennsylvania Company; an action for damages for the death of Thomas W. McMarland. A verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $2,500 was entered by agreement.

A. W. Boyd, doing business as A. W. Boyd & Co., vs. Theodore F. Phillips; an action to recover for goods sold. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Murdock *et al.* vs. Meldrum; Crawford vs. Mulholland *et al.*; Stillerick *et al.* vs. Rout *et al.*; Hoerr vs. Robbed; Dorow vs. Brinton; Miller vs. Scanlon; Cox vs. Walker vs. McMurray *et al.*; Aikens vs. McConnell *et al.*; Tobias vs. Bell *et al.*; Carr vs. Tocaci *et al.*; Goff & Son vs. Duff; Steinert vs. Gelz; Pennock *et al.* vs. Linbart; Kuntz vs. Boyer; Carr vs. Henderson *et al.*; Albrecht *et al.* vs. Van Ryn *et al.*; McMahon vs. Phillips.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

An argument was heard on the application for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign a warrant in favor of Jacob H. Walter, for $500, for work done on the reservoirs. Mr. Hamilton appeared for the Mayor, and Mr. Brown for Mr. Walter. The decision was reserved.

A FEW days more and the roses will perfume the air, as likewise the accumulated rottenness in numberless alleys and yards.

OUT AND IN

A Penitentiary Convict Escapes and is Recaptured.

Wm. Butler, an inmate of the Western Penitentiary, who was convicted about a year ago for robbing the house of Coroner McCallin, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, made his escape yesterday morning, and was recaptured, under the following circumstances: He succeeded in secreting himself in the broom shop, where he works, when the balance of the squad went to their quarters. After all was quiet he tore up a sheet, twisted it into a rope, wrapped it with twine, of which there is an abundance in the broom shops, and fastened a hook to the end of it. He next got the two ladders used by the engineer when oiling the shafting in the shop, one twelve feet and the other three, and spliced them together with the twine. He waited until the watchman who patrols the western side of the institution went to the furnaces to fire up. He then planted the ladder against the wall, fastened one end of the rope to it and cast the other end over. He was not long in getting over, but soon found that his rope was too short by twenty-five feet. Not feeling like going back, he decided to drop, and trust to luck. He let loose, and the next moment found himself crashing through the glass roof of the green house. He landed without any broken bones, and started away. On Irwin avenue he encountered a patrolman, of whom he inquired the way to Federal street, when, the officer seeing his striped clothing, arrested and placed him in the lock-up. Subsequently the officers of the Penitentiary took Butler back to his old quarters.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ada Gray takes her benefit to-night in "Charity," which play was given last night. The engagement of Miss Gray closes with the performance of Saturday night.

Library Hall.

It is seldom that the walls of Library Hall enclose such a brilliant throng as that which was there gathered, last evening, to aid the fruit and flower charity, and witness the first appearance on a public stage of a number of ladies and gentlemen of our first circles of society. They were judicious in the selection of plays, Cheltnam's comedy of "A Lesson in Love," and Selby's farce, "Boots at the Swan," forming the programme. Under ordinary circumstances it is not fair to criticise closely an amateur performance; but the one under consideration left but little room for adverse comment. Each and all appeared to know their lines perfectly, and, but for the single fault of using too low tones in speaking, the entertainment was highly creditable. Should there be a repetition of it, the friends of the performers will certainly turn out and fill the theater.

The Cushman Reading.

The sale of seats for the farewell readings by Miss Charlotte Cushman at Library Hall this evening and to-morrow afternoon, has been very large, indicating full houses. As this is the last professional visit to our city of the great actress, no admirer of hers should fail to be present. The diagrams are at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, where seats can be secured.

The O. B. Doud Association.

At Library Hall, to-morrow evening, the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association will give a performance for the benefit of the Olive Relief Society. The beautiful drama of "Dora" has been selected for the occasion, and, as the Association numbers in its membership some of our best amateur actresses and actors, an enjoyable entertainment may be looked for.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The performances at this theater the present week have rarely been excelled. The company is made up of the best performers attainable, and they are handled splendidly by stage manager Williams.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BOUGHT your garden seeds yet?

THE schools reopen on Monday next after the April vacation.

THERE will be a spelling contest at Smithfield M. E. church this evening.

IT is averred that "the man who can't spell a word more ways than one must be a fool."

THE lady who wasn't out shopping yesterday was detained at home by illness in the family.

THE Eighteenth ward desires further time for the music teacher in the public schools there.

REALLY it ought to be nearly warm enough for the weather bureau to get along without drawers.

NOW is the time that windows and doors are apt to be left open, giving easy access to sneak thieves. Make a note on't.

THE bursting of a water main on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, deprived the people of that locality of water.

THE Solicitor of Allegheny opines that the cost of the erection of steps on hillsides should be assessed on the property abutting.

ONE of our city officials is going fishing, soon, and he has offered a reward to every fish that will bite when he takes the rod in hand to fish.

A SPELLING contest will take place this evening in the Valley Presbyterian church, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Dr. Langfitt and Mr. Oliver are to be captains.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests a punctuation match between sign painters. That would be as ridiculous as to give out Hebrew at an ordinary spelling match.

ALTHOUGH flowers are the principal trimming for the ladies' hats this season, it will be well to stick on any portable article that happens to be lying round loose.

THE City Property Committee are looking up the real estate owned by the city. Several lots are spoken of as belonging to the corporation of which no record is on file.

THE office of Alderman Milliken, of the Second ward, has been newly papered, painted, and otherwise improved. This dispenser of justice now has one of the nicest offices in the city.

Dr. Gaddis, who has for some time accceptably filled the position of Assistant Physician at Dixmont Hospital, has resigned, and is to be succeeded by Dr. McNeil, of Delmont, Westmoreland county.

Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, of Minnesota, who was visiting his relatives in this city for a few days past, left yesterday on the Pacific Express, over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for his home.

HARRY ABEL, Jr., lost a valuable overcoat on Wednesday evening from the hallway of his residence, Fifth avenue near Soho. Mr. Abel had visited a neighbor's for a few minutes, leaving the door open, and a thief took advantage of the opportunity.

THE Easter vacation of the Misses Macrum's select school, North Diamond street, Allegheny City, will end Monday morning, 5th inst., when the school will resume its session. This will be a good time for new pupils, both sexes, to enter, as they can receive a few more, if early application is made.

SPRING is surely coming. The following item has appeared in the "patent insides" and is rapidly traversing the country: "Bed bugs are said to be most readily destroyed by mixing one ounce of oil of tincture, combined with liquor and ammonia, which mixture is to be freely applied to the joints and cracks of the bedstead."

THE March Internal Revenue collections in the Twenty-second Congressional district were:

Distilled spirits	$ 3,107 43
Tobacco, snuff, cigars	1,678 99
Fermented liquors	3,032 97
Banks	13 13
Penalties, &c	685 81
Total	$8,217 93

IT is doubtful whether the immense roses and, as some of the spring bonnets can be found in nature. The idea of a rose eight inches in diameter is rather ridiculous. And the hues and colors of these imaginary flowers are so gaudy! Such impossible yellow, and such a peculiar pink! But, then, fashion is often ridiculous and peculiar.

A COLLISION occurred yesterday morning on the Connellsville Railroad, at Linden station, between two freight trains. The locomotives were badly damaged, and some twenty of the freight cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. Some of the cars were thrown over the embankment, while the others were piled up in almost inextricable confusion. Fortunately no person was hurt.

A WATER street merchant had been pestered day after day by a begging tramp, and finally decided, after much planning, to get rid of him. Yesterday, when the fellow called, the merchant inquired, "Is the walking good to-day?" "Oh yes; nice walkin'," said the tramp. "Well," said the merchant, as he faced the visitor from the door and opened it wide, "Let's see how far you can walk in twenty-four hours."

THE students of the Western University intend to have a spelling match (in German) on Tuesday evening, April 6th. Admission (50) fifty cents. The programme will consist of spelling, singing by the Frohsin and other societies and declamations. The proceeds are to go to the benefit of the Kansas sufferers. Tickets may be obtained at R. S. Davis & Co.'s, on Liberty street, or at S. A. Clarke & Co.'s, on Wood street.

"O, MAMMA," said a dear little girl of nine summers, as she ran into the maternal presence, "while I was skipping outside on the stone walk such a kind, pleasant gentleman came up to where Maggie and Sadie and me were skipping, and gave us each some candy, and told us to go on skipping, and said that if any little girl could skip 750 times he'd give her a pretty rosewood box, all lined with white satin, with a glass cover and silver handles, and her name on a silverplate. And I'm going to try and get that nice box for you, mamma, and the gentleman said when I had skipped 750 times for you and papa to call at his office and let him know. He said he was the corner, but I spose he meant his office was on the corner, for how could a man be a corner?"

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton quiet at 16⅜@16c. Futures closed quiet but steady; sales of 23,300 bales, as follows: April, 16⅝c; May, 16.23-32@16.15-16c; June, 17.5-32@17.5-16c; July, 17.9-32@17.13-32c; August, 17.21-32@17.11-16c; September, 17.5-32@17.5-16c; October, 16.21-32@17.25-32c; November, 16.13-32@16.13-32c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton—demand limited; sales 1,359 bales. Quotations unchanged. Receipts, 1,528 bales. Stock 186,227 bales.

THE PUDDLERS.

Parade and Anticipated Riot—Furnaces Run One Day and then Stopped.

Public interest in the puddlers' strike was renewed yesterday by the report that Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co., of the Keystone Iron Works, had put their puddlers to work at the old prices. In addition to this, information was given out that a large number of the workmen were on parade through Penn street, with the intention of holding an open air meeting at Friendship Park, and that trouble had arisen at the works of Graff, Bennett & Co., at Etna. The facts are these: Glass, Neely & Co. did run their furnaces yesterday, for the purpose of procuring certain iron. This they had succeeded in and then stopped, much to the surprise and disgust of the men. The firm state that the one day's work was all they needed. A parade took place, as stated, and there was a prospect of trouble at Etna. The Sheriff promptly responded to a summons and visited the place, but no outbreak occurred.

It has heretofore been reported that the late parade of the men was in honor of the starting of the mills in the Shenango and Mahoning Valley at the old rates, but upon inquiry we are informed that the mills referred to have not started.

So that strike is not at an end by any means, and we are informed by a manufacturer that no orders are coming in.

Allegheny Committees.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. A resolution for the payment of Mr. Coleman twenty-five dollars for repairing Schoonmaker's lane was passed. The Controller was instructed to advertise for proposals for grading and paving Friendship alley. Mr. Brigel was granted permission to tap the East Diamond street sewer. The City Engineer was instructed to terminate the Union avenue sewer twenty feet north of the First Methodist church. The following ordinances were ordered printed: For the grading, paving and curbing of Hamilton street, from Gardner to Lhusbury streets; for the grading, paving and curbing of Belmont street, from Rebecca street to the south line of Verner's property; for a main sewer on Fayette street, from Buena Vista to Chartiers streets; for a lateral sewer on Fayette street from Chartiers to Fulton streets.

The Committee decided to report adversely to the construction of a sewer on Arch street; also to report an ordinance instructing the City Engineer to make an estimate of the material required and the cost per foot front of all street improvements previous to the letting of contracts for such improvements.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to repave River avenue, between Pine and Bridge streets, was laid over.

The following contracts were let: For the grading and paving of Church avenue at $16,654 25; Return street, at $3,397 85, and Buchanan street, at $3,061 35, to McNaugher & Co.; for grading and paving of Williams street, to John A. Verner, at $1,113 29; Fremont and Taggart streets, main sewer, to Howley & Moran, at $11,262; for lateral sewer on Western avenue, to Michael Joyce, at $1,870, and one for South Diamond street, to the same party, at $1,292.

The pay rolls of the Eastern district ($571 36) and of the Western district ($603 97) were approved, when, after the transaction of some other unimportant business, the committee adjourned.

The Police Committee confirmed J. G. Simpson as a patrolman, and approved the pay rolls, amounting to $3,929 78.

Lecture at Hazlewood.

Dr. Andrew Jackson, of the Duquesne Greys, was announced to lecture at Hazlewood, last evening, on the "Spelling Mania." We have not, at this writing, learned as to the success of the venture, but have been informed that more than two hundred tickets were sold for the entertainment. The lecturer was announced as Professor D. G. Barbour, the Virginia orthographist, and some people go so far as to say that the affair was gotten up as an April fool sell on the people of the Twenty-third ward.

Teachers' Institute.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Institute is still in session, and occupies the time with lectures, essays, etc., of interest to all who attend. Mr. Wickersham, State Superintendent, is in the city, and will, today, probably deliver an interesting lecture upon the subject of education.

You can buy Parlor Suits

from $46 00 to $550, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Wanted Every Body

who are going to move to call at 317 Liberty street, and buy a stove and outfit of House furnishing goods and tin ware. Remember the place, Wm. McKee, 317 Liberty street. 7 th s.

You can buy Chamber Sets

from $35 00 to $650 00, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Success.

All are striving for success, and Messrs. John B. Herron & Co. have attained it by the production of their New First Class Cooking Stove bearing the above name. Call and examine it at No. 291 Liberty street.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture

at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Side Boards,

Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Model.

An examination of the New Model Cooking Range will convince all who desire to economize room in the kitchen and yet have ample facilities for work that it fills all these requirements.

Messrs. J. B. HERRON & Co., No. 291 Liberty street.

Hat Racks from $9 50 to $225 00,

at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

One of the most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use has saved his life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relieving gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative: the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prev